The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,098—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding......2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Ten Lines and under—

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 5th April, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 8th April, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 27th April, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—Exports.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

Imports.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 360	220	,, 80
Port Said	,, 380	240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	340	,, 140
Naples	,, 500	340	,, 140
Leghorn	,, 500	340	,, 140
Genoa	,, 500	340	,, 140
Marseilles	,, 520	350	,, 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
URANO	N. Ucropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows :—

s. s. TERE......D. Lucich on or about 31st March 1881.
s. s. MEMFI...... ,, 25th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Mahorcich. ,, 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th March, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 9th, 1881.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES, OR LONDON *VIA* MARSEILLES.

THE Steam Ship TENEDOS will leave about 6th April. Has excellent accommodation for 2 or 3 First Class Passengers. Moderate terms.

Apply to Captain HARRIS, on board, or to McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th ,,
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st ,,
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th ,,
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th ,,
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st ,,
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, a 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2n Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	150	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE fine new Steamer BESSIE MORRIS will SAIL on the 7th proximo as above, and has first class accommodation for a few passengers on favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl.
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700	400	23rd ,,
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st ,,
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th ,,
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 19

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.'s LIME-ADE

A DELICIOUS Carbonated preparation of of the MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE, an anti-scorbutic, bloodpurifying drink of superior character, ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

Cash, Re. 1-8 per doz. (bottles extra.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

The most efficient yet invented.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	9 0
,, ,, Wicker covered	11 0
,, 00 One and a half gallon size	11 0
,, ,, Wicker covered	14 0
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size	15 0
,, 1 Three and a half gallon size	20 0
,, 2 Five gallon size	27 0
,, 3 Six ,, ,,	34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters	40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware	40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter	5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co, Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices, Rs.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100		1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS. Cigar shape, per box of 50		1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape	do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and in many instances at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

- Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Hall Line.
- Anchor Line.
- Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
- Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
- Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
General Agents.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND :

The Rt. Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M. P., 17 Prince's Gardens, S. W.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., 36, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S. W., Director, London and County Bank.
A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey, Director, Bank of British North America.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£8,000,211.
Surplus over all Liabilities and Reserve Fund, according to valuation made by the Government	£1,586,573.
Income for Year	£1,622,865.

INTENDING INSURERS are particularly invited to examine the advantageous terms offered by this large first class MUTUAL Life Office in which there are NO shareholders, but ALL FUNDS BELONG TO THE POLICY HOLDERS. Annuities are granted on exceptionally favourable terms. Prospectuses and every information supplied on application personally, or by post to any address.

Wm. WATSON & CO.
Secretaries and Agents for India.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street; and Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees............Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,
NO PERFORMANCE.

MONDAY, 4th APRIL,
BENEFIT OF
MR. JOHN BURTON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Pit Stalls	,, 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF
Mr. JOHN BURTON.
MONDAY, 4th APRIL,
SHERIDAN'S COMEDY,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

FIRST GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE
OF
THE SEASON,
SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,
Under the management of Messrs. Norville and Crofton,
IN AID OF THE B. V. R. BAND.
The Gates will open at 7-30 P. M.

BALLOON ASCENT.
THE GALANTY SHOW.
GRAND ART EXHIBITION.
BABY SHOW.
GRAND DISTRIBUTION
OF
PRIZES.

Every ticket-holder entitled to a chance of one of the Six prizes.

1st prize.	A splendid Gold Hunting Watch.
2nd ,,	A Silver Hunting Watch.
3rd ,,	Do. do.
4th ,,	An Enamelled crystal faced self-winding and setting watch.
5th ,,	A crystal faced self-winding and setting watch.
6th ,,	A handsome Hunting Watch.

☞ The above prizes are on view at Messrs. Soundy&Co's.

RICHARDSON'S SHOW
BY MEMBERS OF THE GAIETY COMPANY.
TWO DISTINCT PERFORMANCES :
THE ARTFUL DODGE,
AND
THE LIMERICK BOY.
Seats may be Reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s

CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
THEIR FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE OUT OF LONDON.
Seats may be Reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO,

THE SHOOTING GALLERY.
A cup will be given to the best shot of the evening.

TURKISH CIGAR DIVAN
Under the direction of
MISS EMILY BLAIN.

WHEELS OF FORTUNE, &c., &c.
MANAGED BY MRS. NORVILLE.

GRAND AL FRESCO CONCERT AT 10 O'CLOCK.

1. Overture.—"Fra Diavolo." The Gaiety Band, under the direction of Mr. Dudley Wyatt.
2. Duett.—"Love and War" ....Cooke. Messrs. Geo. Norville and Denbigh Newton.
3. Irish Ballad.—"Thady O'Flynn," ....Molloy Miss Violet Vivian.
4. Song.—"The White Squall," ....Nelson. Mr. Denbigh Newton.
5. Ballad.—"Love's Request." ....Reichardt. Miss Minnie Nordt.
6. Song.—"Nancy Lee." ....Adams. Mr Geo. Norville.
7. B. V. R. Galop.

GRAND ILLUMINATIONS.
THOUSANDS OF LIGHTS.
The circle will be illuminated with Messrs. Mondolfo's
PORTABLE GAS-LIGHTS.
DANCING PLATFORM.
THREE BANDS.
Special Constables have been sworn in for this occasion.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS
AND
PYROTECHNICAL DEVICES.
The whole evening's amusement will conclude with a
MIDNIGHT SURPRISE.
At intervals the Gardens will be lighted up with
TURKISH AND ITALIAN FIRES.

The refreshment buffet is under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Norville and Crofton, who have made arrangements with Messrs. Treacher and Co. to supply the entire stock of Wines, Spirits and Waters.

Admmission—One Rupee.

A. W. Proudfoot, Adjt. B. V. R..........Hony. Secretary.
W. M. Tennent, Capt. B.V. R............ ,, ,,
D. S. Kemp, Capt. B. V. R..............Hony. Treasurer.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 18th April, on account of the EASTER holidays :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 28th March, 1881.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

શ્રી મદ્રાજ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1880, of Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company, on and after the 2nd day of April, 1881, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on production of share certificate

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કુ૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st April, 1881.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th April, 1881, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts up to 31st December, 1880.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.
4. To transact any other business, which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 11th April, 1881, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
KNOOP & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st April, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
17 0	YELLOW SEAL A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	17 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
23 0	PALE DINNER An excellent Wine for general use.	23 0
27 0	VINO DE PASTO A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	27 0
30 0	OLD DRY Very superior, soft and dry.	30 0
30 0	GOLDEN A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	30 0
30 0	SUPERIOR FINO Old, pure, delicate, dry.	30 0
30 0	MANZANILLA Very dry and pale.	30 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
IN ORDINARY
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR WARM AND COLD CLIMATES
READY FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR.
LADIES' REQUISITES SUPPLIED FOR TRAVELLING
UP-COUNTRY AND OVERLAND.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS : H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS : REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH. per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	,, La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 8
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
53 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	31 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, edium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine,	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.			CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry,	pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. L., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0		St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,,	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice		28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
18 0	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	18 8
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 8	,,	14 0
11 4	,,	11 8
10 8	,,	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ... ,, 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	St. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off Bond Value of Credit Prices
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

Note.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS WEEKLY.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME

Under the patronage and in the presence of His Excellency Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., G. C. M. G., C. I. E., will take place on the evening of TUESDAY, the 5th of April next, in the TOWN HALL.

Tickets may be had from any of the Directors, Mr. Lauder, Superintendent of the House, and Messrs. Soundy & Co., where also reserved seats can be secured.

First seats, Rupees 3. Second seats, Rupees 2.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m.
Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

IN THE PRESS.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"
AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BY THE LATE
GEORGE ABERIGH-MACKAY,
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
OF
OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

About 350 pages; Demy 8vo.
Price Rs. 2-8.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned did, on the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 11,600, being the 141st monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st April 1881.

THE OLDEST BAKERY,

"WELL KNOWN"
RESTAURANT,
No. 78, NEW SONAPOOR ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash. Rs. a. p.
Ice-Cream (of sorts) per glass	0 3 0
Ham (Treacher & Co.'s), per pound	0 15 0
Bacon, (do.) ,,	0 15 0
Cheese (Dutch) per pound	0 13 0
Do. (English) per pound	0 12 0
Paris Confectionery, and Chocolate, per pound	3 0 0
French Apple sugar (gre de pomme), per dozen	1 8 0
Fruit Chocolate (Nauget e lepert), per dozen	1 8 0
English Confectionery, according to quality	
Calcutta Confectionery, per pound	0 8 0
Cheese Cakes, Currants, Sponge, Sliced macaroon, and Wedding macaroon, per dozen	1 2 0
Mince-pie, per dozen	2 4 0
Jam Puffs, ,,	1 4 0
,, ,, (large size), per dozen	2 8 0
,, Tartlets (small size), per dozen	1 8 0
Oyster patties, (by order) per dozen	3 0 0
Mutton patties, ,,	3 0 0
Muscat Halva pieces, per dozen	1 2 0
Nagar biscuits, per pound	0 8 0
,, Sweesberry biscuits, per pound	0 12 0
,, mixed biscuits, per pound	0 8 0
,, butter biscuits, per pound	0 8 0
Bombay biscuits, annas 6 to Re. 1 per pound	1 0 0
Syrups of sorts, (Crosse and Blackwell's), per dozen bottles	10 0 0
Bombay syrup, per dozen bottles	1 8 0
Bread, first sort, 8 pounds per Re. 1	1 0 0
Dinner rolls, 30 per Re. 1, by order	1 0 0
Messrs. Bapty Brothers' flour bread, each	0 1 6
American butter, 2 lbs. tin	2 8 0
,, ,, 1 lb.	1 8 0
Cheroots of sorts	

Wedding Cakes, ornamented, Christening Cakes, and Ice-cream in great variety, supplied at the shortest notice.

Large quantities will be charged at moderate price.

R. S. PINTO, Proprietor.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

HOUSE SHOES, WALKING SHOES, EVENING SHOES.

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 2 neat Satin Elastic bands, Satin bow and 3 small buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat narrow bands, bow, and elastic side springs	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 4 neat Straps to button in front, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat Straps to button at the side, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, single satin Elastic band, Satin bow, and 2 small Silver buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, Black Silk and Satin Rosette and small black buckle	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT GLOVE KID, elastic front surmounted by Satin Rosette, and silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, Satin Resette and Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole and ordinary French heels	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole, and Military heels	Rs. 8 8 per pair
KID WALKING SHOES, Military heels and stout soles ... Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, and	Rs. 10 8 per pair
EVENING SHOES.	
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with floral silk embroidered Toes, old Gold Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Satin Bow, and Lemon colour Kid Lining	Rs. 9 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Silk Bow, and Blue Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT GLACE KID, with Gold beaded Rosette and Floral Silk Embroidered Toes	Rs. 10 8 per pair
PRUNELLA COURT SHOES, floral Silk Embroidered Toes (Olive Green, and Cardinal), lined blue Silk	Rs. 10 8 per pair
WHITE SATIN SHOES Rosette, and Silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
WHITE SATEEN SHOES, Satin Rosette Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
SERVICE ENGLISH HIGH BUTTON WALKING BOOTS.	
PLAIN CALF KID	Rs. 12 8 per pair
PLAIN GLACE KID	Rs. 12 8 per pair
PLAIN CALF Kid, with Navy Blue Cloth uppers	Rs. 12 8 per pair

☞ The Postal charge to any part of India for a pair of any of the above Shoes, packed securely in a light cardboard box, would not exceed 8 annas or for two pairs 14 annas, &c.

As a guide to size, send a pencilled outline of a boot or shoe that fits.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS :

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos : Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Mal-assimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND PERFORMING ANIMALS.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), APRIL 2,
POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES:
AFTERNOON at 3-30,
EVENING at 9 O'clock.

In consequence of the enormous crowds which have been turned away from the Circus, unable to gain admission for the last three or four evenings, and in compliance with the universal desire,

SIGNOR CHIARINI

has arranged, through the kindness of the B. I. S. N. Co., to defer the sailing of the STEAMER SCINDIA until SUNDAY next, so that everybody may have an opportunity of witnessing the

UNIQUE AND WONDERFUL
PERFORMANCES OF THE
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.
OUR STAR ARTISTS,
OUR AMUSING CLOWNS,
OUR BEAUTIFUL HORSES,
OUR INTELLIGENT PONIES,
OUR EDUCATED ANIMALS,
IN A
GRAND PROGRAMME
MAKING THIS
LAST PERFORMANCE
THE CROWNING TRIUMPH
OF A MOST BRILLIANT
SEASON.
LAST DAY, LAST DAY,
OF
CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

N. B.—All Bills against this company must be presented TO-DAY (SATURDAY) April 2, for payment at the Box Office from 2 to 4 p. m.

NOTICE.

MR. HORMUSJEE JAMSETJEE MISTERY is authorized to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

WALTER NUTTER & CO.
29, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st April, 1881.

THE KANDAHAR BREAK-DOWN.

THIS picture has just arrived from England, and will be sent to any address on receipt of Rs. 6-4.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

WANTED for employment in the Public Works Department, Nira Canal Division, a CASHIER on Rs. 50 per mensem, with the usual travelling allowance. None but persons possessing first class certificates of efficiency as Cashiers need apply. They must be able to keep correspondence and accounts in English.

Security of Rs. 2,000 will be required in cash to be deposited in the Government Savings Bank.

Applications may be sent to the undersigned.

J. E. WHITING, C. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Nera Canal Division, near Shirwal.
Executive Engineer's Office, 31st March, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the last Will and Testament of PEMRAJ RUTTONCHUND, late of Aurunga bad, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DHURRUMCHUND GOPALDASS of Aurungabad, Hindoo Inhabitant, one of the Executors named in the Will ....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that an APPLICATION has been made by the abovenamed applicant to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant to him of Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased reserving the right of other Executors therein named to come in and apply for the same. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprized of the same.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1881.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY, Applicant's Attorneys.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

REDUCED RATES FOR PIECE-GOODS BETWEEN BOMBAY, DELHI AND AGRA.

ON and after TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, the following rates will be charged :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Bombay (Carnac Bridge) to Delhi...	2 2 2	per Md.
Do. do. to Agra ...	2 0 6	,,

J. R. DUXBURY, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of BRUSHWOOD and RAFTERS from the Bhandoop Estate. Each tender to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 50. Tenders are not to be sent in later than 13th instant. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

F. H. de BRITO, Receiver.
High Court, Bombay, 1st April, 1881.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 5 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1881, for the works of ERECTING BUILDINGS on the site of Messrs. Thacker and Company's former shops in Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Managing Trustee.
The Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872.
1, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer up to the 6th proximo, for the SUPPLY of 400 tons Cadzow or other Scotch STEAM COAL of good quality, and 400 tons of Davidson's West Hartley Steam Coal, to be delivered from vessel into the Trustees' barges not later than the end of April.

The Coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. SMYTHE,
Engineer's Store-keeper.
Elphinstone Bunder, 30th March, 1881.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

DURING a stay of nearly two weeks I found everything good and comfortable in HAMILTON'S HOTEL. CHEVALIER ERNEST DE MUNCK. Bombay, 13th February, 1881.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S, TO-DAY, a LANDAU in good condition.

WANTED a CLERK accustomed to outdoor work, must know to write and speak English. Salary Rs. 15. Address M., this paper.

IN answer to numerous enquiries, J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel. Fees strictly moderate.

FINE old Scotch WHISKY at Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 per dozen. -WILLIAM BELL & Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE at Scott and Co.'s, Girgaum, a strong handsome grey ARAB GALLOWAY, broken to saddle, a likely racer, 5 years old.

FOR SALE, plated and brass GIG HARNESSES. Apply to NUSSERWANJI FRAMJI DHONDY, No. 42, Meadow Street, Fort.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition. Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

MATHERAN.—The best situated house "CAPRERA" to let. Rent Rs. 600 for the season. Apply to Mr. FLOWER, 4, Hummum Street.

JUST unpacked a beautiful consignment of China and Japan ware received per steam-ship Eurano at Messrs. GLENROY and Co., 9, Meadow Street.

SEWING MACHINES!! Of various Makers, as well as Needles, Parts, &c. Also repairs of every sort. H. A. GEYER, 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SLE, a young thoroughbred Arab PONY, under 13-2, four and a half year old, no vice, sound, goes well in saddle and harness. Apply CRESCENT, care of this paper.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS with BOARD, for two Gentlemen with a family, excellent locality, near the sea, within driving distance of the Fort, good stabling. Apply to "W. B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

Wanted, English made Victoria Park Phaeton, new or second-hand, but little used, with double seat, must be light and strong. Apply to Messrs. Jamsetjee Nowrojee & Co., Cabinet Makers, Kalbadavie Road.

A LADY from England, R. Navy Officer's daughter, will be happy to give Lessons on the PIANOFORTE to Young Ladies, at her residence, or at the pupils'. Terms moderate. Address "L. L." Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, owner going on leave, four handsome PONIES, go well in a team or pairs, or under saddle, with new Tonga, and pair and team harness. Price Rs. 750. For further particulars apply to C. H. CANDY, Kolhapur.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SEND 7 annas, and I will forward by post sample packet of the CELEBRATED COSSIPORE ESTATE Cachar Tea. J. Pearse, 22, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

REUTER'S closing telegram of yesterday only came to hand this evening after business for the day was over. The movements, however, as advised are not of a character to have caused any special changes here, the Money Market, Stocks, and Rupee Paper being all as previously quoted. In general produce, Piece Goods in Manchester and Cotton in Liverpool prices are also practically without change.

The telegram which we noticed yesterday regarding the action of the Bank of France in only paying ¾ in Gold and ¼ in Silver against their notes, appears to have had little or no effect in London; the rate on Paris, which at first came 25·39fcs., coming at the close 25·37 fcs. per £. Further as tending to unsettle the Conference question more than ever, we have the announcement this afternoon that England has refused to join. Here this seems to be looked upon as decidedly against Silver Exchange having weakened immediately on the receipt of the message, but it is just possible that the refusal of England to participate in the Confrence may bear a different construction. France may very possibly have taken up so distinct a line in favour of bi-metallism that England could not join without committing herself to a line of action she was not prepared for; and it may be therefore that we may yet see France and America adopting a policy of their own irrespective of other countries altogether. Failing this, the outlook for silver is undoubtedly weak, as the only other broad course open is a gold currency throughout.

EXCHANGE this morning opened weak with a decline of 1-32d. and after receipt of the telegram above alluded to a further fall of 1-16d. took place in private and 3-32d. in Bank paper, closing rates being—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7 27-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
France,	3 ,, ,,	2f 11½c. (nominal)	,,

On Calcutta there is no change.

GOVERNMENT Paper this morning opened firm, and rates advanced for a time to Rs. 102⅝ for Fours and Rs. 110½ for Fours-and-a-half, but at the close the feeling is weak at Rs. 102⅜ and Rs. 110¼, respectively.

SHARES are quiet with few changes of any importance except in Press and Spinning and Weaving Mills, which are all firm and in some cases dearer. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 7½ lower.

COTTON has been, if anything, a shade firmer to-day, sellers being indisposed to operate at yesterday's prices, but buyers, on the other hand, declined to pay more, and very little has been done.

SEEDS and WHEAT continue unaltered.

FREIGHTS are quiet with nothing of importance moving. For all ports rates are unaltered, and although some inquiries for tonnage have been received from Calcutta, it has not affected the market as yet.

PIECE-GOODS are dull at previous values. The inquiry remains without change.

COALS are steady at former prices with nothing doing to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	745
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	300

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	25
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd.
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	862½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	202½

For distribution.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending March 26, 1881.

Open 1,148 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,16,348	0	0
Merchandise	5,00,719	0	0
Electric Telegraph	7,246	0	0
Total Rs.	6,24,313	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,275¾ miles ... Total Rs.	4,92,055	0	0
Increase	1,32,258	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Livadia, 932 tons, Captain J. Twails, sailed yesterday for Bordeaux with a general cargo.

THE British ship Dunfillon, 1,243 tons, Captain D. Ritchie, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE [illegible] Captain D. Lucich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE British steamship Paxo, 1,265 tons, Captain J. Scarlett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (25th February) with a cargo of 1,759 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE British ship Sam Weller, 964 tons, Capt. J. C. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (26th February) with a cargo of 1,686 tons coals, a quantity of iron and 1,384 boxes tin plates. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coconada, 547 tons Capt. O. R. Mithell, sailed yesterday for Cutch and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt. Ditmas, Mr. Benyard, Mr. W. H. B. Erskine and 2 ladies, Surg. Gomes, and 20 deck passngers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Camorta, 1,589 tons, Capt. L. T. Bergemann, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Douglas, Mr. G. Bethell, Mrs. Randel and 4 children, Mr. James Nuredy, Lieut. R. W. Wilson. Capt. Self, Mr. T. L. Lyais, Mr. C. Tream, Capt. J. Chambers, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Stevenson, Mr and Mrs. Maidment and six children, Mr. D. C. Boyd.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	H. M. S. Malabar..	Great	Portsmouth, Mar. 4.
	I. G. Dalhousie (s).	Powell	Kurrachee, Mar. 29.
	Sam Weller(s)	Murray	Cardiff, Feb. 26.
	Paxo(s)	Scarlett	Sunderland, Feb. 25.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Singapore (s)	Merello	Genoa, &c.
	Glaucus (s)	Gayland	Antwerp.
	Coconada (s)	Mitchell	Cutch & Kurrachee.
	Camorta (s)	Bergemann	London.
	Tebe (s)	Lucich	Trieste, &c.
	Livadia (s)	Twaits	Bordeaux.

The following vessels obtained port-clearances yesterday:—
Ship Dunfillan, Ritchie, for Liverpool.
Brig Sullamattee, Nacoda, for Bassein.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kate, for Havre.
Steamer Abyssinia, for Zanxibar via Aden, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
29	Oriental (s)	Brown	Singapore, March 10.
	C. of Carthage(s)	Jack	Liverpool, Feb. 22.
	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Galle, March 15.
	Busheer (s)	Davis	Rangoon, March 21.

DEPARTURE.

March 28.—Steamer Verona.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March		
30	Malda (s)	Bombay.
	Arabella (s)	Cape Town.

DEPARTURES.

March.		
29	Ethiopia (s)	Bombay.
	Austin Friars (s)	London via S. C.
	Deva (s)	London.
	Dorunda (s)	Calcutta.
	Kirkdale	London Bimlipatam.
30	Arabia (s)	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—185 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Tenedos (s)—13 cases medicine and 57 cases oilmanstores, Shurrufally Heptoola; 36 packages oilmanstores, Goolamally Jeevanjee and Co; 24 boxes window glass, Essoofally Abdoolally; 10 casks beer, Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Co.

Sumatra (s)—2 boxes bar gold (Rs. 1,00,000), the Agra Bank.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts (s)—60 cases and 1 cask beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 78 cases paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Son.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—25 cases vermouth, Daicebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—50 cases bandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roserana,—2,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

Martin Scott,—290 cwts beddanuts, Soonderjee Ludha; 150 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 250 bales cotton, Wamonrow Govindrow; 200 bales cotton, Mr. Dossabhoy; 26 bales cotton, Mungoonul Nuadram; 42 bales cotton, Mungoonul Jassasing.

Jenny Harkness,—400 cwts myrabollams, Premjee Cursondass; 312½ cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum; 200 bales cotton, J. Thos. H. Moore and Co.

Clan Stuart (s)—800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonja and Co.

J. B. Brown,—900 cwts linseed, Versey Dewsey.

Rydall Hall (s)—454 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell; 90 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 90 bales twist waste, Govindrow Dwarkadass; 90 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee, 200 cwts myrabollams, Premjee Cursondass; 150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 427½ cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 55 bales wool, Ludha Morarjee.

FOR LONDON.

Argosy (s)—300 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee; 131 cases hingda, Hajee Abdool Guffoor; 385 cwts yarn, coir Tulockchund and Shapoorjee; 20 bales hides and skins, Hajee Hassan Oomur, 4 bales skins, Fazul Alladin; 248 cwts coir ropes, Tulockchund and Shapoorjee; 210 cwts mustard seed, Khuttow Veerjee.

Sumatra (s)—1 case shawls, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

Wingates (s)—35 cwts nuxvomica, Jumshedjee Bros. and Co; 124 cwts olibanum, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 3 bales hides, Ruttonjee Manockjee; 3 cases fishmaws, Ruzubally Ally Ruza; 337½ cwts coir yarn, T. Mahomed S. S. Mahomed; 124 cwts wheat, Paswar Pudomsey 74 cwts dry ginger, Toolsidass Chapsey; 136½ cwts turmeric, 8½ cwts nuxvomica, and 112½ cwts myrabolams, Walljee Natha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Urano (s)—400 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

Sumatra (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Tebe (s)—400 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Tebe (s)—150 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tenedos (s)—100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Argosy (s)—250 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

Buckinghamshire—800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Singapore (s)—5 boxes silver coins (Rs. 3,600), J. Dinai and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Tenedos (s)—4,000½ cwts linseed, 4,000½ cwts gingelly seed, and 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Corsica (s)—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 225 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

J. Viney (s)—600 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Rydal Hall (s)—32 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Casius (s)—3,999 cwts rapeseed, 2,332½ cwts wheat, 1,999½ cwts groundnuts, and 8,925 cwts rape seed, Volkart Brothers.

Morayshire—9,999 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Fylgia (s)—50 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.

Knight Templar (s)—200 bales cotton. Lyon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

W. G. Danis—500 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

Kate (s)—250 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Assian (s)—817 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Livadia (s)—1,750 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam (s)—125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam (s)—156 cwts. olibanum and 90 cases sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee; 233 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 156 bales cotton, Khimchund Chunchaldass; 20 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co., 57 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 127 bales twist, Tribhowan Jewar; 75 bales twist, Nanchund Bhawan; 25 bales twist, Mahomed Oomar Co; 100 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersy 61; bales twist, E. L. Moolchund; 25 bales twist, Valubdass Manchund; 54 bales twist, Madowraw Basseerdass; 52 bales cotton, David Sassoon Co.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-79—A. F. Turner—Megjee Hunsraj and others—vs Mathooradass Lowjee and another—Muljee and B. Part heard.

122-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Ahmebhoy Hubibbhoy vs Purmanund Nuthoo—R. M. Sayani.

46-81—Cragie L. and O.—Fatmabeebee bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay vs The Advocate General of Bombay and another—Cragie L. and O. and Hearn C. and H.

51-81—In person (paupers)—Amabai and another vs Framjee Maneckjee Gheewala—Ardesir and H.

52-81—In person (a pauper)—Thucker Raghowjee Kheraz vs Thucker Kheraz Doongersey—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 29.

Dobben, Lieut., Bl. 24th Regt., on duty, from Deolalee.
Murray, Col., Bl. R. A., on leave, from England.

MARCH 30.

Meade, Col., Bl. Staff Corps, on furlough, from Hyderabad.
Morris, Surg., Bl. A.M.D., on duty, from Allahabad.
Cavie, Lt. Col., A. A. G., R. A., on leave, from Madras.

MARCH 31.

Curtis, Capt., Punj. 25th K. O., to proceed, from Peshawar.
Murany, Surg., Bl. A.M.D., on duty, from Allahabad.
Plumer, Lt., Bl. 65th Foot, on leave, from Morar.
Broughton, Lt., Bl. 65th Regt., from Morar.
Goodson-Adye, Lt., Bl. 1st Cav., on leave, from Bolaram.
Moon, Lt., Comst. Dept., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Lomax, Capt., Bl. 90th L. I., on leave, from Deolalee.
Campbell, Lt., Bl. 40th Regt., on leave, from Deolalee.
Milne, Lt., 72nd Highlanders, on leave.

APRIL 1.

Walker, Lt., Punj. 14th Regt., on duty, from Nowshera.
Lamb, Instr. Vet. Surg., Bo. Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 30.

Morris, Surg., Bl.A. M. D., on duty, to Allahabad.
Murray, Col., Bl. R. A., to rejoin, to Allahabad.

MARCH 31.

Caine, Lt. Col., A. A. G., R. A., on leave to England.
Murany, Surg., Bl. A. M. D., on duty, to Allahabad.
Goodson-Adye, Lt., Bl. 1st Cav., on leave, to England.
Mein, Lt., By. 21st Regt. N. I., on leave, to England.

APRIL 1.

Ditmas, Capt., Md. R. H. A., to join, to Kurrachee.
Aswald, Dy. Surg. Gl. I. M. D., on leave, to England.
Moon, Lt., By. Comst. Dept., on duty, to Sattara.
Burham-Hepburn, Major, Bl. 26th P. N. I., on furlough, to England.
Tyrrell, Lt. Col., 37th Grenadiers, on furlough, to England.
Mein, Lt., By. 21st Regt. N. I., on leave, to England.

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DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
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EX S.S. "TEBE."
ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron framed square Pianos in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.
Solid square.................Rs. 675.
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MARSHALL'S UTERINE,
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Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.
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Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,
HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.
Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminum cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.
Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.
His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.
His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.
Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles.
Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HART—March 31st, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of W. E. Hart, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COMMISSARIATWALLA—April 1st, at Sapoorice Sett's Street, Fort, Avabai, wife of Peeroshaw Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, and third daughter of Aspandiarjee Jamsetjee Commissariatwalla. Her funeral will be carried to the Tower of Silence this (Saturday) morning at 8 o'clock.

HARRISON—March 31st, at Clare Road, Byculla, of remittent fever, Hilda May, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Harrison, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 23 days. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

QUINN—HENTY—March 28th, at Bankipore, Charles Campbell Quinn, Bengal Civil Service, to Ellen Blanch Henty.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881.

IF the report be true, which Reuter quotes on the authority of the *Daily News*, that England has declined to join in the Bi-metallic Conference, it would appear that France and the United States feel strong enough to carry their point without any assistance from England. We have already learned from Mr. Gladstone's reply to a question in the House of Commons that England's objection to join the Conference was that the form of invitation seemed to bind her beforehand to bi-metallism. If France and the United States are unwilling to modify their invitation in this respect, it would look as if they were determined to carry bi-metallism and were not anxious even to discuss mono-metallism with the advocates of the latter. If France and the United States had no settled purpose, and were simply getting together the representations of the nations in order to talk the matter over, there could be no possible objection to change the form of their invitation and to permit England to join the Conference and to air again her mono-metallistic theories. If, however, they are determined to take steps to rehabilitate silver it would be a waste of time to discuss mono-metallism. The statement of the *Daily News* may be without foundation; but if true, it certainly strengthens the view that the proposed Conference will not be without effect. France and Italy will carry the Continent with them, excepting only Germany, and, with the United States; India and China, can give a united support to silver, which will at once place it back in its old position. What is wanted is confidence. If the Continental and American mints will receive it, nothing more will be wanting to give it a stable value. There can be no harm in England's sticking to her gold—indeed, no one has ever supposed that she would do otherwise. One unknown quantity in the problem hitherto has been the position of Germany; but the report of the proceedings in the German Reichstag, which we publish in another column, makes it clear that Prince Bismarck realizes the insufficiency of gold to supply the currency of the world, and that he will support the silver movement so far as he can. It will be seen that he recognizes the danger in depending on gold alone, in that when an extra demand comes it is not only the demand itself which raises the value of gold, but the precautionary measures taken by each nation to protect its balance. Not only has the supply of gold unusual demands made upon it at such a time, but the available supply is diminished by the means employed by each nation to protect itself. It was the German stock of silver, as M. Leon Say declared at the last Conference, which prevented France from taking action then. Prince Bismarck is apparently ready now to give all necessary assurances on this point. Meantime any change in the value of silver will be felt throughout the world, and we must, therefore, be prepared for rumours of all kinds until the result of the Conference is known.

THE report of the Select Committee on the Presidency Small Cause Court Bill, [illegible] and the Bill as amended by them, which were published in the *Gazette of India* on the 12th March last, go far towards confirming us in our former suspicion that the object of the proposed legislation is not so much to improve our judicial system, or to benefit our suitors, as to replenish the Imperial coffers. It will be remembered that the principal objects owned by Mr. Whitley Stokes in introducing the original Bill to the Legislative Council were the relief of the High Courts from a mass of petty work which at present impedes them in the disposal of more important business, and the provision of a uniformly simple and exact procedure in harmony with that followed by the other courts in the country. With these benevolent ends in view, he proposed to double the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause Courts; to make of them Insolvent Courts for the relief of non-trading insolvents (which in Bombay at least means about two-thirds of those interesting beings of whom Mr. Justice Bayley now takes judicial notice every Wednesday); and to confer on them a limited jurisdiction in matters testamentary and intestate; while he prescribed for their guidance in the disposal of these multifarious duties the procedure laid down in about five hundred sections of the Civil Procedure Code. But lo! a stroke of the enchanter Stokes's magic pen, and the Bill has come back to us shorn of all its former splendour, and in such guise in other respects that we can scarcely recognise it for the same. The non-trading insolvents and their opposing creditors, the executors and administrators, with their attesting witnesses and caveators, have vanished wholly from our sight, and "the chapters and sections of the Code of Civil Procedure specified in the Second Schedule hereto annexed" are to be applied to the Small Cause Court only "so far as the same may, in the judgment of the Court, be applicable." True it is that section 18 of the amended Bill extends the monetary limit of the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. But this, the only "relief" which the Bill now affords to the High Court, will, in our opinion, be more than counteracted by other provisions. For instance, section 19 withdraws from the cognizance of the Small Cause Court several sorts of suits in which it has heretofore exercised jurisdiction. On a moderate computation we reckon that some forty suits in a year will thus be withdrawn from the Small Cause Court and thrown into the High Court. Again, section 40 provides for the re-hearing by the High Court of any suit for more than Rs. 500. The suits between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 at present brought in the Small Cause Court average at least six hundred in the year. Judging by the falling off in the number of the suits for the higher amounts under the present system, we may assume that the proportion of the suits between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 will be to those between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 about 2 : 1. The latter will, therefore, number about three hundred in the course of the year. Thus the "relief of the High Court" will be effected by withdrawing from it three hundred suits, and imposing on it the duty of re-trying nine hundred, besides trying the forty withdrawn from the Small Cause Court by section 19. It is clear, then, that our legislators are not now consumed by any very burning desire to effect the only two avowed objects of the original Bill. But even an act of the Indian Legislative Council must, we presume, have some object. What it is in the present instance we cannot, as we have shown, judge from their words. We are therefore driven to infer it from the natural and necessary consequences of their act. There are several indications in the Bill before us that it was framed with an eye rather to its financial than its juridical results. For instance, sections 54 and 55, together with the third schedule, disclose a system of charges based upon a sliding scale of fees proportioned (the suitors might say disproportioned) to the amount in litigation. The sliding scale system does not obtain in the High Court, but it has always prevailed in the Small Cause Court, with the result that since the institution of the latter, about thirty years ago, the net profits realized, after payment of all expenditure, amount to upwards of 11½ lakhs of rupees. To further augment the profits of the inferior Court in various ways, but chiefly by bestowing on it a portion of the unprofitable work of the superior, and then to further dock the expenses of the latter, by showing that there was no longer work sufficient to justify the retention of so large a judicial and ministerial establishment, would be a financial result redounding to the credit of our statesmen. Thus we find the suits for sums between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 by section 18 brought from the High Court to the Small Cause Court, and by sections 54 and 55 and the third schedule made subject to the sliding scale of fees. Then in section 54 we find the same system again applied to the applications under section 40 for re-trials by the High Court, while a fee of Rs. 10 is to be paid on the filing of every agreement to state a case for the opinion of the Court. The same motive, we presume, must have dictated the provision in section 72, which precludes attorneys from appearing in suits for more than Rs. 1,000, while vakils of the High Court are to be allowed so to do. Of late years we believe many persons have been admitted attorneys of the High Court who have not thought it worth while to get themselves enrolled as vakils. They must now do so if they wish to continue to enjoy the privilege of appearing in all suits in the Small Cause Court; and to this end each and every one of them must pay the fee of Rs. 500 ordained by the Court Fees Act. Thus the financial results of the proposed enactment will doubtless afford satisfaction to the framers of our Budgets. But how about our litigants, for whom, after all, the Small Cause Court may be said in a measure to exist? The following figures show what fees the plaintiff in a Small Cause Court suit for Rs. 2,000 will have to pay before he can come to a hearing. These must in all cases be prepaid; but the plaintiff will have the right to recover them from the defendant only to the extent to which he succeeds in his entire claim, and even if he does this and obtains an order for the payment of his costs in full, there still remains a doubt whether in executing his decree he will succeed in recovering the full amount from the defendant:—

Institution fee on Rs. 2,000	Rs.	156	4	0
Summons on defendant	,,	4	8	0
Summons on witnesses (say 4)	,,	18	0	0
	Rs.	178	12	0

All additional witnesses the plaintiff may think it advisable to call will have to be summoned at the rate of Rs. 4-8 each, and "every other process" which the plaintiff may find it necessary to issue in the course of the case (such as notices, commissions, &c.), will be charged "at the very moderit figgar" of Rs. 15 each. We fancy there will be few cases for Rs. 2,000 in which the plaintiff will not have had to pay before the completion of the hearing Rs. 200, exclusive of such fees as he may have to pay to his advocate, if he employs one. This in most such cases he will do, probably at a cost of about Rs. 75. Then, when he has obtained his decree, he will have to issue at least one "other process," if not two, to execute it. For these he will be charged Rs. 15 each, and we suppose the same charge will be repeated for every notice of renewal of judgment which he may find it necessary to issue, if he do not succeed in enforcing his decree at once. We can thus see that it is quite possible for a plaintiff seeking to obtain payment of Rs. 2,000 to be obliged to pay Rs. 350 before he is in a position to begin to recover anything from the defendant. To an unsuccessful defendant litigation will be even more costly, for in addition to being liable to recoup the plaintiff his costs, he will have to pay (before he can be allowed to issue them) for each of his own witness-summonses Rs. 4-8, and for each of his own "other processes," in the way of notices, commissions, &c., at the rate of Rs. 15 each, Jacob Homnium, from the lay of whose "hoss" we have just cited an elegant extract, was hardly in a worse plight in the "Pallis Court." It should be borne in mind, too, that in the case of a re-trial by the High Court under section 40, the charges prior to those of execution will all have to be paid over again. Thus we see that while the "objects" originally avowed by the framers of the Bill have been allowed to fall out of sight, one never yet avowed has been most completely effected; and we must congratulate our legislative Jeremy Diddlers on the success of their new reading of the old farce "Raising the Wind."

WE are glad to see that the question of the arbitrary action of the Bombay Government in the matter of forcing the obnoxious C. D. Act upon the public of Bombay and in diverting a portion of the Police grant to the maintenance of the system, against the strongly expressed opinion of the Municipal Corporation, has attracted attention in Parliament. We read in a home paper that Mr. Hopwood, Q.C., M.P. for Stockport, gave notice in the House of Commons of his intention on Tuesday, the 15th of March, "to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that the Contagious Diseases Act was re-applied to Bombay early in 1880, in spite of strong objection expressed by a large number of influential natives and Europeans, including the Bishop of Bombay; whether the Native Justices and the Municipal Council of Bombay have not declined throughout to vote money towards the expenses of the working of the Act; whether the Government of Bombay have deducted the sum of 15,000 rupees from the grant of 90,000 rupees usually paid by the Government towards the expenses of the Bombay City Police, although the grant was long previously agreed upon, after full discussion between the Municipality and the Supreme and Local Governments; and whether the Home Government approve of the forcing of the Acts in question upon a population so sensitive and peculiar as that of India in regard to the treatment of women." The answers to these questions may be expected by next mail. The chief interest centres in the last question, namely, whether the Home Government approves of "forcing" the C. D. Act on the people of Bombay. Parliament has not yet attempted to force the Act on the people of London or on the people of England, and it remains to be seen how the Secretary of State will slip out of the awkward corner in which he is placed by the question of approving compulsion in India. The very word "force," in such a matter, would be sure to act upon Parliament like the proverbial red rag flaunted before the eyes of an irritable bull.

THE Government of India have replied to the memorial of the Municipal Corporation in reference to the appropriation from the police grant of Rs. 15,000 by the Government of Bombay, intimating that pending the issue of instructions as to the future working of the C. D. Act in India, the subject being now under the consideration of the Supreme Government, the Governor-General in Council is not prepared to interfere with the proceedings of the Government of Bombay. This intimation should not discourage the Municipal Corporation, for it in no way sanctions the proceedings of the Bombay Government. On the contrary, should the Government of India finally decide that a compulsory C. D. Act shall not be established in large cities in India, that decision will be regarded as a judgment in favour of the Corporation. That this will be the opinion of Lord Ripon's Government there is every reason to believe, especially as the data which will probably guide the Supreme Government's decision, namely, the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India and the Report of Dr. Beatty from Bombay, point conclusively to the failure of the working of the C. D. Act wherever it has been tried in India, except in the smallest military centres, where those who are subject to it are under the most complete control. Now that the Government of India are about to consider the practical working of the C. D. Act in India, the time is opportune for submitting a memorial from the general population of Bombay protesting against its compulsory introduction into this city.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence has been received here announcing that the Ministry in Portugal have resigned and that a new Cabinet has been formed, of which Senhor Sampaio is to be President. The Minister for the Colonies is said to be Senhor Julius Visheno.

CURRENT PHILOSOPHY.

I HAVE a proposal to make, which will, I feel sure, commend itself to you and to most of your readers. The Government of Bombay should be requested to enter into negotiations with Mr. Gladstone, with a view of relieving him of the Irish obstructionists, sending him in return the whole Indian Medical Department, "bag and baggage," to use his own expression. The House of Commons has certainly been rather tired by the tactics of the home rulers lately, but the honourable members cannot be more sick of them than we are of "Res Medica." I feel sure that you particularly, Sir, will welcome this obviously beneficial exchange, as it will enormously relieve your columns and give room for other information. Then you may be able to admit your Peripatetic's lucubrations oftener—think of that!

⁂

BESIDES the direct advantage of getting rid of so many noisy gentlemen, who can never see a "Deputy Assistant Surgeon-General" appointed or a "Civil Surgeon" transferred without raising a perfect howl (as if the public cared about their departmental squabbles), the exchange will have a considerable incidental advantage. I do not mean the financial saving, although that would be considerable, still it is a trifle. I allude of course to the favourable effect which must result to the "bills of mortality." You remember how Addison answered the problem propounded by Sir William Temple in a manner that has ever since been admitted to be conclusive. The problem was, why has "the great northern hive" (as the north of Europe was termed) ceased sending forth swarms to overrun Europe. Addison's reply was, that the vast increase in the number of physicians and medical colleges in these countries has provided an efficient domestic means for limiting the population of those regions.

⁂

IT may, however, be considered that by getting rid of the doctors in this wholesale manner we shall be rashly doing away with the only modern check upon the too rapid increase of population in India. We have got rid of infanticide, thuggee, and the salutary effects of famines; we must not, therefore, dispense with the only efficient check that remains. It cannot be disputed that the Bombay doctors have performed this duty most efficiently of late years. I admit the objection. Indeed, I always like to look at every side of a question, but even this difficulty, apparently so serious, is one that admits of a solution. Let us only get rid of those shining lights of the medical profession; those who kill their thousands, those who kill in chariots, and make up for the loss of them by entertaining a larger number of the small fry, those who only kill their tens, but who kill on foot, and do it more economically. Let us multiply the "Grant Medical Colleges" and let there be a B. M. in every village. Calcutta is already ahead of us in this respect; there are in that city many "medical halls" which already do excellent work in this way.

⁂

THE Lord Bishop of Bombay described the other day very clearly the peculiar trials of the clergy in India. He did not, however, tell us of one particular temptation from which "spiritual persons" and spiritually-minded persons in this country are free. We have happily here neither a "Church Association" nor a "Church Mission." These two mischief-making societies have caused an infinity of mischief at home in the last few years. In them lies the *fons et origo* of all the ecclesiastical squabbles we have heard so much about lately. Some insignificant parochial John Doe or Richard Roe, who would be quiet enough if left to himself, is pushed forward as prosecutor by the wire-pullers of one of these associations, who provide all the funds for their contemptible proceedings. It is to be regretted that no attempt has been made to bring the officers of these two detestable societies under the wholesome influence of the good old statute directed against those meddlesome parties who amuse themselves by encouraging litigation amongst their neighbours.

⁂

MR. BRADLAUGH has lost his suit, and will have a nice little bill to pay for the scruples he felt to taking an oath, which very many better men than he who have held similar religious opinions have not hesitated to take. A short time ago Mr. Bradlaugh was only known as a rather objectionable person, who seemed to take pleasure in outraging the feelings of his neighbours. He will henceforward rank with those who have been persecuted for conscience' sake, and when his resistance has resulted in a change in the law, as it certainly will sooner or later, and very quickly if his opponents continue their fanatical proceedings, he will further have to be considered one of those benefactors who have helped to procure us freedom from all religious disabilities.

⁂

AT the same time we must remember that, although better men than the member for Nottingham have not scrupled to take an oath that had no especial solemnity to them, Mr. Bradlaugh took the most honest and honourable course. To impose penalties for honourable candour is to put a premium upon hypocrisy—a most effectual way of doing the devil's work. But people often lose all idea of morality when their religious sentiments are excited.

YOUR PERIPATETIC.

ADEN.

THE only news of interest from Aden by the last mail is that the hot weather has already set in with considerable severity and a good deal earlier than usual. Many ladies are preparing to go to England to escape the monotony and heat of summer in Aden, and as a couple of officers of the 62nd, go home to the depôt, and other migrations are in contemplation, Aden will soon be reduced to its usual forlorn hot-weather appearance. The Sultan of Lahej is now paying Aden a visit, and enjoying the excitement and whirl of life in the Crater after the quiet and seclusion of his little capital in the desert. A visit to Aden is probably to him what the excitement of going to London was to the honest Scotchman of Peebles, who wrote that he had not been in the great metropolis more than two hours before "bang went saxpence." However, joking apart, the Sultan appears a very amiable, pleasant man, mild and gentlemanly in manner, and distinguished in bearing. His courtesy to anyone visiting Lahej is well known, and renders a trip there most agreeable.

LIFE AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WE are just in our transition state from the cold weather to the hot up here, and though it is still cold enough to make a fire at nights—a decidedly comfortable arrangement—the days are getting very warm. However, it is still quite cool enough for one to be out all day without discomfort, and the mornings are like spring mornings at home, the sun up to ten o'clock or so being a welcome guest. Service on Sunday continues to be held in the open at 10-30, so we can hardly be said to have begun the hot weather yet. Everybody is on the look-out for news of the much-talked-of "evacuation," and fresh rumours travel from mess to mess every day. At present the idea is that we are all to be quartered in the Pisheen for the hot weather, and that the evacuation will commence directly Abdul Rahman appears on the scene.

Those who have been here since last hot weather are getting very restless, and I fear the delicious climate is not appreciated at its true value by the gallant regiments who have had time to forget what most stations in India are towards the end of March. Those who have recently left the longed-for land, who have not yet experienced the flies and other abominations of Kandahar, and whose recollections of an Indian hot weather are still vivid, appear to be more content with existing arrangements. I fancy that, now the prospects of *active* service are disappearing, the absence of civilization—and specially of the "softening influence," as a friend of mine calls the fair sex—is beginning to make itself felt among the 11th, 63rd, and 78th, who not so very long ago were revelling in the delights of the Poona or Umballa seasons. This may be some consolation to fair ones at either of those gay places who may be beginning to feel that "out of sight is out of mind."

Nothwithstanding the absence of the female element among the audiences, however, games of cricket are indulged in, and even on one memorable occasion a game of foot-ball, before the cold weather left us. The weekly gymkhanas and occasional paper-chases, too, are well attended, and polo is kept up pretty steadily, though as usual this game, so exciting to the players, attracts few lookers-on.

The foot-ball match was played about a fortnight ago, "Citadel and R. E. *vs.* Cantonments," and considering the want of training of all parties was very successful. "Cantonments" kept the ball well in their opponents' quarters throughout, two of their back-players (Mr. Lestock Reid, of the 63rd, and Mr. Wood, of the 11th) distinguishing themselves by their running powers. A brilliant run by the former towards the close of the game secured a "try" for "Cantonments," but the place-kick by Mr. Wood, though well-directed, just failed to obtain a goal. I do not think anybody was very ill, though all played up well. No, by the way, the next issue of the *Kandahar News* announced that the forwards were all well on the ball, but with the exception of Mr. Wood and Mr. Reid "the backs were feeble," so there are about eight players among the thirty whom I ought perhaps to exonerate from the charge of having "played up well."

The local organ notwithstanding, however, I think everybody played very fairly, age and other drawbacks considered, and one gallant major, whose sporting disposition makes him a general favourite, laid aside his years and fought manfully with the boys. An officer of the Engineers, to whom Bombay is much indebted for many of its sports, and who has, though but a recent arrival, already begun to take a prominent part in "keeping the ball-a-rolling," was mentioned also by the local paper as having been well up among the forwards on the losing side.

A cricket-match between the 63rd and F-2 R.A., which would have been a draw had not the gameness of the gunners given their adversaries an extension of time, resulted in a victory for the regiment by three wickets.

Mr. Bunbury (formerly known as a player for Poona) scored 60 odd in his first innings for F-2, but the battery rather fell to pieces in their second innings, and their opponents, who were close on them in the first, were able to score the runs before their eighth wicket fell.

Another Race-meeting of two days is to come off this week, and for the past week the course has been lively with horses, owners, and jockeys, with a sprinkling of spectators anxious to spot the good things of the meeting. It promises to be good fun, and may perhaps be free from the curse of regular Indian meetings, the too common subserviency of "sport" to "business." This is, however, a sufficiently scratch meeting to ensure the running, such as it is, being fair and honest, and I hope to be able to send you as fair and honest an account of it at the end of the week. The light weights are in great request, and men whose limbs are mighty begin to feel that there are at any rate *some* occasions on which the little 'uns have it.

GHAZI.

THE BARING-RIPON BLUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to draw attention to that portion of the Budget that attracts least notice; but which, as you will probably agree with me, is of more practical importance than all the rest put together—unless it be the frightful waste on the Afghan War, which, having gone into the gulf of unproductive expenditure, is now past praying for. My present concern is with the method advocated by our new Finance Minister for raising the funds needed in carrying out his wofully inadequate programme of productive public works. The Hon'ble Evelyn Baring (I suppose we should, for the present, drop the humble title of Major) has too faithfully carried out the behests of the dogmatic clique at the India Office, of whom Sir Louis Mallet is chief, who are determined that—(1) India shall borrow as little as possible; (2) that her loan funds shall be taken up in the dearest market; and that (3) India shall be excluded, by the said doctrinaires, from the unlimited money market of Europe. Instead of attempting to refute, by anticipation, any of the elaborate pleas we shall probably find in the text of the Financial Statement for this grudging, short-sighted, and mischievous policy, let me try to present in rough arithmetical form the results of the Hon'ble Mr. Baring's proposed loan transaction of three crores. Not being so fortunate as he is in having mathematical experts at my disposal, my statement must be done by rule-of-thumb; but I will take due care to allow plenty of margin to my adversary's side. The inherent difficulty in comparing a sterling with a rupee transaction I get over as well as may be:—

'What is not seen' by the Finance Minister.

Dr.	£
a. To probable premium on £3,000,000 of 3½ per cent. stock taken up in London at 103	90,000
b. ,, Interest on that sum at 3½ for 15 years	150,780
c. ,, Half per cent. less annual charge than in India, with interest thereon during the period	289,453
d. ,, Improved price of Council Bills during 1881-82 (on 16 instead of 20 crores)	666,666
e. ,, Interest on that sum for 15 years	1,116,898
f. ,, Better rate on excess of outward over inward mercantile and private remittances, taking on y ½d. per rupee, and half amount of above	166,666
g. ,, Interest on ditto ditto at 3½	279,223
	2,759,686

'What is seen' by the Finance Minister.

Cr.	£
h. By premium on three crores taken up in India (less ⅛—sterling value)	26,250
i. ,, Interest for 15 years on above at 4 per cent.	47,275
j. ,, Saving cost of annual remittance of interest on Rs. 2,62,50,000 at 1s. 8d.	941,890
k. ,, Saving cost of remitting principal at the 15 years' end	523,000
Balance—being debit *against* the Hon. E. BARING and INDIA	1,221,271
	£2,759,686

The reckoning of this little sum may not be, but I trust it is correct on the lines adopted. The question is as to its principle or basis of facts, which may be thus defined—India, having many millions per annum to remit to England, where capital is cheaper than here, can, when obliged to borrow (as now), take up loans there with so great advantage over borrowing in India as largely to outweigh the actual cost of remitting annual interest and the (theoretical) cost of repaying the loan at its terminable date. This advantage chiefly arises from the large immediate saving that accrues from reduction of the "loss by exchange." When one-fifth or one-sixth of the total remittance of the year is taken off the market, cost of remittance, the "rate of exchange," is reduced in a much larger proportion. Now as to the basis of facts. I have taken three per cent. premium in England (*a*) and one per cent. in India (*h*). The rate obtained for the last loan subscribed in London—fourteen times over—may be taken to justify the former estimate. I do not overlook that speculators in four per cent. paper are just now trying hard to "unload" at 102; but when the three crores are put on the market two months hence, the Finance Minister will be lucky if he gets one premium for it. As to the improvement of one penny per rupee, by the lifting of four crores of Bills out of twenty off the market during the year, the records of past exchange rates bear out that estimate. And it will be seen I have only taken ½d. for that influence on mercantile drafts; while the total sum of these (*f* and *g*) being only taken at half that of Council Bills, this must be admitted to allow a considerable margin. India gets the benefit of her four per cent. rate of interest. Only 3½ on all the items on the English side of the account has been reckoned; though it must be obvious that, so far as the reduction of cost of remittance is a gain to commercial India, five or six per cent. might fairly have been taken for *f* and *g* of my table. This would have largely increased the debit against the Finance Minister's policy of buying his loans in the dearest market; but if it be demonstrated that his and the India Office policy is wrong in principle, we need not dwell on the extent of the mischief done. Compound interest is reckoned on both sides of the account so far as applicable. If that tells more to the advantage of the England side of account, that is not the fault of the figures, but of the stupid policy which every friend of India ought to strive to reverse. Items *c* and *j*—being annually recurring "savings"—are reckoned at annuity rates. This gives full advantage to that item (*j*) of the India side of the table; and I would ask those who are never tired of repeating the platitude 'but see what great cost is incurred in sending interest to England every year' to look the facts fairly in the face, and cease to talk only of 'what is seen.' In items *h* and *i* we give India the benefit of one penny per rupee more than current value.

But the table above cannot show the great gain that would incidentally arise to India from the loan being taken up in Europe and Council Bills being proportionately reduced. Silver would flow in, the currency be replenished, and industry be stimulated on all hands. The Finance Minister, like other optimists and superficial observers, seems to boast of the prosperity of India; but with the Bombay Mint virtually idle for months together, with prices of produce abnormally low all over the interior—a grim fact of which Sir. James Fergusson was pertinently reminded during his recent tour—there must be "something rotten" in the industrial and monetary state of the country. Taking up three millions at home would have done something to check the depletion of Indian currency; but the unspeakably silly course of taking up the loan in India will, *pro tanto*, deepen that depletion. Our new Finance Minister is a first-class accountant; but financial dynamics, those facts of money and trade that raise or depress the fortunes of a realm and are life or death to the masses of its population, are evidently beyond his ken. There is some ground for believing that the Marquis of Ripon holds wider views on great financial questions; but as he appears to have succumbed to the emissary of Sir Louis Mallet and Earl Northbrook, the too easy-going Marquis must bear his share of this ostentatious blunder of borrowing in the dearest market and wantonly enhancing the "loss by exchange." Fortunately, as in the case of the last loan issued here, European capitalists will subscribe for it, and finance silver India-wards; but that is no excuse for our purblind financiers, for such direct profit as must arise on this transaction will accrue to private capitalists, and be lost by the State.

Here may be suitably quoted, by way of incidental illustration, a passage in a private note from a friend to whom I had shown the former portion of this letter. "I believe the loan should be borrowed in England:—that goes without saying. But it should be borrowed in *silver*—interest and capital to be repaid 15 years hence in *silver*. Then the gold question need not come in. As the loan would really be settled in paper—by a conversion to 3% if capital were cheap, and 4½% if dear—and no silver need actually pass, there would be no difficulty."

Trusting that one effect of this letter, with its tabulated statement, may be that the doctors of our money market will somewhat abate confidence in their dictum that the whole question of 'where should Indian loans be taken up' is exhausted when they point to the (fractional) increase of remittance charge incurred by borrowing in England.—I am, &c.

M. W.

March 29.

P. S.—The above was written before my having perused the text of the Financial Statement, and this is as well. It is an insult to one's common-sense for the Minister—in his only argumentative passage the long one paras. 82-91—to cite the conclusions of the 1879 Public Works Committee as affording any intelligent evidence on the problem to be considered. It is notorious that the Committee was expressly contrived, and the Chairman, Lord George Hamilton, chosen to record the narrow dogmatic views of the India Office clique above named. As affording any serious first-hand review of the Indian Public Works question, the Report of that Committee is worse than a farce, because of its pretentious tone of authority and the unverified assumptions of which it consists. And now the India Office's chosen emissary comes out to give us a *rechauffe* of Sir Louis Mallet and that political genius Lord George Hamilton! This is too bad; but we see again from this incident why "silent budgets" were invented. As to the puerile talk, in the same passage, about private enterprise carrying out public works in India, this only serves to show—notwithstanding his one swallow, the Rothschild Railway—that, as an Indian financier, the Hon. Mr. Baring is a veritable "griffin." The whole question was threshed out eighteen years ago. But this utopian idea is only a too faithful reflex of the invincible ignorance regarding Indian industrial finance cherished, on the highest *à priori* principles, by those modern men of Gotham the India Office clique aforesaid. They try hard to believe that Indian capitalists will lock up their money on the chance of obtaining four or five per cent.; though the same men can employ it with tolerable certainly so as to obtain from six to twelve cent! Had the Budget been submitted to the healthy test of a debate, Mr. G. Yule, or some independent member, would have shown up the childishness of this India Office public-works policy.

M. W.

MRS. NORVILLE'S BENEFIT AT THE GAIETY.

ON Thursday evening Mrs. Norville, who has done much excellent work during the season, took her farewell benefit. There was a good house, and H. E. Sir. James Fergusson was among those present. The performance commenced with the comedietta "Dearest Mamma." Colonel Pottinger kindly appeared as Browser, and his interpretation of this humorous character was admirable. Miss Emily Blain acted the part of Edith Clinton very successfully, and Mr. John Burton fairly represented Nettle Croker. The sensational drama "Under the Gas-light" followed, and though it is not a very refined play, it on the whole met with a tolerably good reception. Miss Edith Wilson played the part of the heroine Laura Courtland with much spirit and grace. Mr. Frank Stuart represented the villain of the piece in a very creditable manner, whilst Mrs. Norville's "Old Judas" was a decided success. Mr. John Turner as "Bermudas" a homeless ballad-monger, was very comical. Miss Lilian May as the little street Arab Peanuts was loudly applauded in a song which she rendered very prettily. After the performance Mr. J. Turner, on behalf of the members of the company and a few friends, presented to Mrs Norville a handsome gold necklet and locket.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may be of interest to your readers to hear that the recent competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service has resulted in a complete failure. The medical youths of Great Britain decline to enter a degraded service. For 30 advertised vacancies only 37 candidates presented themselves. Of these only 22 obtained the minimum qualifying marks, thus demonstrating that the major of the candidates were the actual refuse of the schools. A large majority of the successful candidates were natives of India or Eurasians. Dr. Cunningham has reason to be proud of the success of his scheme. The fiasco is so complete, that the India Office authorities have not published the result, although the list of successful candidates for the Army Medical Department has been made public. The attention of Parliament will be drawn to this by Dr. Lyons, M. P.—I am, &c.,

CHARLES WAHAB, Secretary.

Offices of the Indian Medical Service Defence Fund, 2, Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S. W., London, March 4.

PIG-STICKING AT DUBKA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was interested in reading the account that appeared in your yesterday's paper. But as an ardent lover of the sport, I wish to say something regarding the way it seems to have been carried on at this meet. The first boar your correspondent wrote was wounded, and got into a bush. The sportsmen are described as gallant, and they actually let this boar be ringed and killed by a lot of sowars. I don't think I ever heard of a more unsportsmanlike thing. Then the second day a boar is killed after a sickening amount of cruelty. Two minutes is quite long enough, unless under very special circumstances, for one or two men who mean business to kill a fighting boar with good tusks without any real cruelty. The Dubka boar, although they run well, have neither good tusks nor fight well, unless the breed is wonderfully changed. People reading an account like the one in question are apt to form a poor opinion of pig-sticking, and I think it a pity that such a splendid sport should ever be degraded by anything approaching butchery. Gentlemen who cannot kill a boar properly should at any rate wait till they can, before writing a description of their doings to a paper. Where were the experienced seniors, to whom reference is made the night before the meet? Doing something better, I hope, than looking on at the sowars. I will conclude by mentioning that you must bag your boar before you can speak of getting first

SPEAR.

Bombay, March 30.

GOA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Goa, or rather the Goanese, was the subject of this little storm in a tea-pot, but "Jeremiah" expands it into the ancient history of the Portuguese, who are not Goanese, although not a great way superior. "Well," the Portuguese Empire in the East, "extended from the eastern coast of Africa," which is a very long starting line, and gives room for a thousand starting points, "through the Persian Gulf" . . . . "the Western Coast of India, Ceylon, and Malacca to China." Fancy poor little Goa, the capital of such an Empire in the East! "The Portuguese were, moreover, the virtual masters of the Indian Ocean." Did they put down the piracy which was rampant in those days, or was it that that made them virtual masters of the Ocean? Do I know how Ormuz was lost? Lost to the Portuguese? No. Probably it went in the general wreck in which they have lost everything. How can "Jeremiah" assert that I know so well how to keep poverty and pomposity apart? I have only a nodding acquaintance with the one, and know the other only by sight. But while we have a lingering respect for what the old Portuguese were and did, that is far from affording a palliative to what the Goanese are.

Toby Tosspot, seeing by the light of the moon on a brass door plate, "Please to ring the bell." "Please to ring the bell? Ring it," says Toby, "so I will. I'll ring it with a deal of pleasure." So with Mr. W. de Gray Birch, of the British Museum. Moonshine showed him on the Portuguese brass-plate: "Portuguese Empire in the East," and he adopted it. When Toby was ringing "peal the third," the owner opened the door, and demanded what he meant, whereupon Toby explains:—

"If you will write up 'please to ring the bell,' common politeness causes me to do it." Mr. Birch's answer would probably have been similar.

April 1. OBEDIAH.

TRAM-GROOVE AND GHARRY-WHEELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great deal is said about the nuisance of the tram-groove and the injury it does to gharry-wheels. The suggestion of flat broad tires to your gharry-wheels is of course good; at all events I urged it on the public through your columns while the tramway was first being laid down; but no one seems to have possession of the idea that the sharp outside edge of each rail is at least as trying to your wheels as the groove, and is bad for all tires. The evil not having been recognised, no one has suggested a remedy. The edge should be serrated, or the outside edge of your own tires should be serrated; but of course the Tramway Company's duty comes first. The Company certainly takes some pains to keep the outside edge well banked up, but this cannot be effectually done. I use flat tires, and care nothing for the groove, but the outside edge of the rail often sends me round like a

March 30. SLANT OF WIND.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S LEVEE.

GENERAL the Hon'ble A. E. Hardinge, C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who arrived by the last mail-steamer, held his first levée at the Secretariat yesterday afternoon. The band of a native regiment was stationed in the compound of the premises and played at intervals, and other customary formalities were observed. The attendance was not large, and the business of presentation, which commenced at 5 o'clock precisely, was over in about ten minutes. His Excellency and the members of his staff left the Secretariat soon afterwards. The following is a list of the gentlemen who were presented at the levée:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Bayley, Major Lyttleton H
Bozzoni, F
Carew, Capt G O'Brien
Claremont, Capt G W F, ADC
Clarke, Col C R A
Currie, Major Algernon,
Dawson, Col A H
Drouin, A
Fogo, Surg Genl
Frith, J
Gay, E
Gore-Jones, Admiral, CB
Hancock, Col, RE
Hewett, Maj-Genl W S
Jameson, Lt-Col C
Janni, J
Lamb, William
Merriman, Col, RE
Macpherson, Rev Dr
Merewether, Major, RE
Nuttall, Col T
Phelps, Lieut-Col A
Quadros, M R de
Souter, Sir Frank
Sturt, Lieut-Col
Sassoon, S D
Sexton, Lieut-Col J M
Willoughby, Col

NATIVES.

Aga Jungee Shah
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
Dosabhoy Framjee
Gopalrow Hurry Deshmook
Manockjee Cursetjee
Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy
Shanker Pandurang Pandit.
Vinayakrao Bhaoo Shanlookur
Venayek Wassoodew

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Aguiar, Mr. J C de
Bethell, Mr E H
Blanc, Dr
Brown, Major W T
Candy, J W
Carr, E C, R N
Carleton, G A
Carnegy, Mr R W E
Chadwick, C, R N
Clarke, Capt W S
Collis, Capt C
Conran, Mr
Codrington, Surg-Major
Cook, Dr H
Crofton, Capt
Currie, Major
Cunha, J de, L M & S
Dashwood, Major R L
Dolphin, E
Ducat, Lt-Col C M
Drage, Capt
Echalaz, Capt
Engledue, Major W I
Ewen, G E
Fenn, E H
Flood, A
Gawne, J M
Geoghegan, T
Goldsmid E V
Gubbay, M S
Hatch, W K, Surgeon
Hojel, Dr A N
Houghton, W
Hughes, Dr
Hughes, Capt C F
Hume, Capt W F
Inglefield, Lieut F S
Johnson, Rev C F H
Kemp, D S
Knox, Major
Langley, Dr
Loudell, Surgeon
Luxumonjee, V R
Lyon, Sur Maj
Lynch, Capt I De B
Mathews, F B
Maconachie, Surg Major
MacGregor, Dr John
Mayne, Capt Mosley
Mellis, Col
Mellis, G L
Morland, Capt Howard
Moorhouse, Lieut H
Monteith, L A S
Monteith, Lt E V P
Moore, Dy Sur Genl
Mulloy, Capt
Noble, Capt G E
Nuthall, Capt A P
Oldham, Major G W
Ostrehan, Lieut-Col
Penrose, Mr
Phayre, Mr
Pilkington, A
Powell, Mr H
Proudfoot, W
Roge s, Lt Mr A W
Robinson, W S
Rowland, H W
Sharpin, Rev F L
Smythe, D Carmichael
Stokes, Lieut-Col C P
Stockley, Major J P
Sturrock, Capt
Spring, Major J B
Sparks, Capt
Spain, O G, R N
Target, Lt, R N
Tennent, Capt A T, R N
Thorne, Surg W M
Thorne, Major R C
Vincent, Mr A D
Walsh, Lieut R H
Walcott, Lt-Col T P B
Walshe, C, Col
Walters, R E W P
Wells, W
Whitehead, Lt W F

NATIVES.

Cooper, Sorabjee Navrojee
Dady, Homejee Cursetjee
Deshmukh, M G, L M S
Dorabjee, Darashah
Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur Byramjee
Furdoonjee, C
Jeejeebhoy, R N B
Jeejeebhoy, N B
Morris, Eduljee Bomanjee
Murzban, Muncherjee C, Khan Bahadur
Pandurang, Atmaram
Purshotum, Vundravan
Punthakey, Mr B M
Ray, Rajaninath
Ranina, Nanabhai Rastamji
Sangleekur, Hurrichund
Sadasewjee, Vinayek
Sirval, [illegible]
Wadia, Byramjee Nusser-

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TELEGRAMS.

FIRE AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 1.

A building at Kuttra, Allahabad, which contained Army Medical Stores, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is reported to have commenced in a room seldom entered. The loss incurred is very considerable, and is roughly estimated at three and-a-half lakhs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

EARL BEACONSFIELD'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

According to a bulletin issued last night at midnight the Earl of Beaconsfield's condition was more favourable.

LONDON, APRIL 1, NOON.

This morning's bulletin states that the Earl of Beaconsfield is weaker; otherwise his condition is improved.

THE AMEER'S MISSION TO CALCUTTA.

The Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for India), in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the Mission from Abdul Rahman to Calcutta was sent in compliance with the request of the Viceroy. The Mission had asked for and received a supply of war material from the Government of India. His Lordship said that Government has no information that the Mission had made a request for the payment of subsidies.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

A long and animated debate took place in the House of Lords relating to the Transvaal. Lord Cairns in an eloquent speech attacked the policy of the Government in South Africa.

THE BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that England has declined the invitation to take part in the Bi-metallic Conference.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue Returns for the March quarter amount to £27,875,000, showing an increase of £750,000 as compared with the same period last year. The Revenue Returns for the year amount to £84,062,500, showing an increase of £2,750,000 as compared with the previous year.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 31.

An Imperial decree has been issued granting a representative Municipal Government to Saint Petersburg.

General Roehoberg has been appointed to replace General Skobeleff in command of the Russian forces in the Turcoman country.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Anchor Line Sidonian left Suez Canal at noon on 31st ultimo for Bombay.

WE regret to hear that owing to severe illness Mrs. Morland will be unable to receive friends on Thursday next, the 7th instant, and her "At Home" for that evening must be indefinitely postponed.

REGARDING the capitulation of Potchefstroom, of which we wrote a few days ago, the *Pioneer* remarks:—"There can be little doubt but that the terms of the armistice have been treacherously violated."

SERGEANT SMITH, Overseer P. W. D., at Rawalpindi, attempted the life of his wife on the 28th March by shooting her through the neck. She is in a precarious state. Smith is in custody.

"I AM glad," writes the Bombay correspondent of the Allahabad paper, "to see that the *Bombay Gazette* is about to reprint in book form, I believe for the benefit of the late Mr. Aberigh-Mackay's family, his clever productions as their 'Political Orphan.' They will certainly bear reading again, and I envy any one who has not read them at all.

THE *Asian* announces diplomatically:—"The usual chance of speculation on the Derby will, we believe, be again provided for lovers of racing in his country."

IT is difficult to determine, a contemporary remarks, whether the confiding simplicity of the Police or the entire absence of sentiment in the Gond nature is the more forcibly illustrated by a case from the Central Provinces, where a Gond, having murdered a boy for the sake of a pair of silver bangles, worth Rs. 8, was, unsuspected by the Police employed and paid by them to carry the body of his victim some thirty miles for an examination by the Civil Surgeon. He must have "chuckled," as he returned homewards, over this original method of "turning an honest penny."

THE Waziris, the semi-demi-official *Pioneer* states, were given every chance of making their peace before the present expedition was ordered. They were blockaded for many months, and at one time they seemed to be about to come in. But at the last moment they refused, and thus forced the Punjab Government to adopt extreme measures.

WHEN the evacuation, by-the-bye, of Kandahar takes place, the *Pioneer* understands General Hume's troops will march back to India by the Thull-Chotiali route.

IT must be encouraging to our volunteers to see that other high officials in India do not share the opinion apparently held by Sir James Fergusson that volunteering is not worthy of encouragement. After the skirmishing inspection of the 1st and 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Regiments on the 24th March, the corps were entertained to dinner by the Lieutenant-Governor the same evening in the mess tent. Over two hundred sat down to dinner. The Lieutenant-Governor, who was in the dark green uniform of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Regiment, was accompanied by General Murray, commanding Mian Mir Division, Colonel Black, Military Secretary, Mr. Mackworth Young, Secretary, Punjab, Mr. Dane, Private Secretary, Captain Egerton, A.-D.-C., Mr. Justice Plowden, Mr. Justice Brandreth, Mr. Justice Smyth, Mr. Elsmie, Commissioner of Lahore, Dr. Fairweather, Dr. Center, Dr. Bellew, Dr. Townsend, Dr. Dallas, Colonel Medley, Major Dyson Laurie, and a number of other guests, including the prize-givers and the honorary members of the corps. The *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks:—"This has been the largest public dinner given in Lahore for many years, and marks an important epoch in the history of volunteering. After dinner General Murray, in proposing 'The Volunteers,' said:—"I would ask you to remember three D's. The first is Discipline, the second is Drill, the third is Duty. (Cheers.) No man can do his duty unless he has discipline and *esprit de corps*; and no man can be efficient unless he can shoot. Battles are not won now-a-days by sheer pluck or the bayonet. Take the example of the war now going on at the Cape. I say nothing of the rights or the wrongs of the war, nor the unhappy quarrel which is engaging the efforts of our statesmen and the energies of our soldiers; but the fact remains that a number of volunteers without drill, but who can shoot, are holding at bay, and holding their own against, the section of our army opposed to them. That shows what men like this can do when fighting for their homes or lives, as you volunteers may possibly have to do. If ever such a time came, I am confident from what I saw to-day that you would fight as well and as effectively for your homes and for the safety of our Indian Empire. We who have seen the mutiny can well appreciate this volunteer movement."

"ALTHOUGH no news has been received to that effect," the *Pioneer* believes that the convoy of ammunition for Abdur Rahman has reached Kabul in safety. The force under Gholam Hyder was to march from Deh Mazung on the 19th March, after the 4,000 sepoys collected by the Ameer had received a sufficient number of rounds to ensure their being able to take the field if required. The Ameer's policy has been, so far, to enlist only those soldiers who had served under him in his old wars, and upon whom he can thoroughly rely. His collection of arms has been very successful hitherto in both the Kabul province and Afghan Turkistan. Perhaps his greatest strength lies in the fact that he is able to pay his sepoys, which Ayub Khan is not able to do. The limited help, which the Home Government say they are willing to give him, the Allahabad paper thinks, will, no doubt, take the shape of grants of money occasionally to pay the troops he may keep up—particularly in Kabul and Kandahar.

OF the late Nawab Sir Ghulam Hussan Khan, K.C.S.I., the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"This old gentleman, who had retired from the Government service many years ago, did not hesitate to come forward for service when he was called upon at the commencement of the Kabul Campaign; and though suffering from illness at the time, his work at Kabul and in other parts of Afghanistan was always such as to elicit the hearty thanks of those under whom he was serving. He was summoned recently to Peshawur to give evidence in the case of Mahomed Hyat Khan, C.S.I.; was there taken ill, but recovering sufficiently to travel, left for his home at Dera Ismail Khan, which he had scarcely reached when he died."

THE Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has just sanctioned the blockade of the Bozdars, a trans-border tribe on the confines of the Dera Ghazi Khan district. This tribe has for some months past been committing trifling offences on and near the border, and in the last week of December attacked two caravans, one in the Vehowa Pass and the other in the Mahvi Pass, successfully looting both. The tribe's allowances were stopped by the Deputy Commissioner, and other measures were taken to make the tribe pay up the amount alleged to have been carried off by them; and on the 17th ultimo, all other measures having failed, the Bozdars were allowed one month within which to come in and submit, at the expiry of which they were informed they would be blockaded. The time is now up, and the blockade is being enforced. The Lahore paper observes that this is a style of punishment which seldom fails to bring a small refractory tribe to its senses, and there is every reason to hope this will be the result of the present blockade; though it can hardly be said to have succeeded against the Waziris, against whom a blockade has been enforced for the last two years without the slightest effect.

THE Bombay Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"I see it has reached you that this Government refused to forward the petitions of some Civil Engineers of the Bombay Public Works Department, who were superseded by three of their juniors—three men who were specially engaged at home for five years without passing the necessary tests for permanent appointments, which the others had to do. The petitions have, however, gone forward in spite of the Government, and will, to a certainty, be heard of in Parliament, in which case, with so little of justice on his side, perhaps the Secretary of State will be more put out than he would have been, or than this Government thought he would have been, if his instructions had not been so quickly carried out and so determinedly adhered to. It unfortunately happens for those in authority that one of the superseded officers is Mr. Stevens, who has got his name up as an architect of some merit, both in India and England, by his design for the new G. I. P. building at Boree Bunder, the carrying out of which design he has been specially appointed to superintend."

THE *Bengal Times* states that the disagreement amongst the members of the Dhaka Nawab's family has been settled without the intervention of the law courts.

THE *Indian Daily News* hears upon very good authority that the Indian and Home Governments are now considering the advisability of the resuscitation of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. This department was abolished by Sir John Strachey to indulge a pique on the part of Lord Lytton. The excuse put forward was, as a matter of course, that the abolition was a measure of economy. It is said experience has proved that the sweeping away of the department was a decided mistake. The *News* understands that, by the end of the current year, the matter will very probably be definitely arranged.

AT the meeting lately held at Howrah to consider the Rent Bill, Mr. Buckland, the Magistrate, presided. The *Indian Mirror* has taken alarm at this "innovation on the general practice on such occasions," and remarks:—"District officers are not always eager to take the lead at meetings where the gathering is likely to be of a political character. But at Rent Bill meetings they seem to be eager enough to preside. Is it because the Government desire to overawe the speakers and prevent them from giving free utterance to their thoughts of a measure which they are most anxious to carry out against the decided wishes of the two conflicting parties whose interests it is proposed to reconcile? Or is it because Mr. Buckland thinks he will be doing a service to the Government by volunteering to preside at a public meeting where the criticisms are not likely to be favourable to the powers that be? Or is it because Mr. Buckland wanted an opportunity to ventilate his oratory? We should like to know the cause of this marvel."

THE *Daily Telegraph*, after discussing the merits of *scrutin de liste* and *scrutin d'arrondissement*, says:—"Argument on the subject, however, is comparatively tame beside the more exciting question now agitating Paris—Which President will win? If, in the teeth of M. Grèvy's well-known sentiments, M. Gambetta induces the Chamber to introduce this electoral reform, the President of the Republic will have experienced a personal defeat. M. Grèvy, when President of the Chamber a few years ago, quitted the chair on what appeared to everybody a very shadowy offer of offence. Should he thus resent a vote of the Chamber, M. Gambetta will be placed in a critical position. He will either have to place some nominee in the presidential chair and accept office under him, or take the presidency himself, and thus retire from active ministerial work. Thus his very success, should M. Grèvy remain firm in his opposition, may cause him considerable embarrassment. His failure to carry the scheme would, on the other hand, be a blow to an influence which, during the last few years, has suffered no check. The coming conflict, therefore, is a battle between the ruler of to-day and the ruler of the future."

M. TROUVE, the well-known Parisian instrument maker, has opened up a fertile field of invention by applying electricity to surgical requirements. His polyscope for lighting up inaccessible cavities of the body, by means of a small platinum spiral rendered incandescent by the electric current, has been generally adopted by scientific dentists; and his new electric probe is likely to be useful also. It consists of two metal stems placed side by side, but separated by an insulator, and terminated by two very fine sharp points. Conducting wires are connected to the butt-ends of these two blades, and include in their circuit a small inverting battery and a tiny trembler bell. When the probe comes into contact with a metallic body in the wound, say a ball, or spark of metal, the circuit is completed across its points and the bell is rung, thereby announcing contact to the operator. The conductivity of bone, wood, or flesh is too feeble to make the bell ring; but a fragment of metal serves at once to do so. Lead can be distinguished by the continuous ringing which it gives owing to the penetration of the points into its mass; while iron or copper gives a jerky sound, and the approach of a light astatic magnet suspended by a wire without torsion will enable the surgeon to tell iron from copper. The same arrangement has been applied by M. Trouvé to surgical forceps for extracting foreign bodies out of wounds, and the surgeon is informed by the trembler that he holds the body in their grasp. While upon this subject, we may mention a recent notable case of extracing a steel spark from the eye of a Berlin workman by means of electro-magnetism. The eye had become very much inflamed, and it was necessary either to extract the mote without delay or remove the eye itself. Dr. Hirschberg, a Berlin oculist, succeeded in the former plan by inserting a soft iron probe into the eye until it touched the mote, and then, by magnetising the probe with the help of an electro-magnetic coil, was able to draw the dangerous intruder forth.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO JANJEERA.

AT eleven o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 25th instant, H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Messrs. Hart and Waters, of his personal staff, embarked on board the s.s. May Frere for Janjeera. Captain Carew, Superintendent of Marine, received His Excellency on the Apollo Bunder. The May Frere made a comfortable voyage, and reached her destination at six o'clock on the following morning. Mr. Elphinstone, Collector of Colaba and Political Agent for Janjeera, and Major Salmon, Assistant Political Agent, came on board at once, and thence proceeded with His Excellency and staff in a boat to the fortified island, which contains the place and household of the Nawab. The May Frere then steamed back a little way and anchored off the Residency. At the landing place, just opposite the main entrance to the fort, and which was covered with crimson cloth for the occasion, His Excellency was received by the Nawab's brother, the other members of the Hubshi family, and Mr. Angria, the Native Minister of the State. Presently a salute began to be fired, the concussion of which verged upon the painful, owing to the close proximity of the guns just above on the rampart. This small island stronghold, the walls of which rise right up out of the sea, has been for upwards of two hundred years the residence and retreat of the Chiefs, who, as admirals successively of the Great Mogul, sometimes under Imperial authority, but more frequently from an innate love of piratical depredation and pillage, swept the eastern waters in times now happily gone by. It has oft-times been assailed by native enemies, particularly by the Mahrattas under Sivajee, but never with success, and therefore, so far as Indian warfare is concerned, is still a virgin fortress. The fortifications are still perfetcly intact, testifying to the excellence of the masonry of which they are composed; the submarine portion of the architecture must have been executed under considerable difficulty. The armament consists of a great variety of rusty pieces of ordnance, the manufacture of several European countries, many of the guns having respectively Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch inscriptions and devices. One small piece contains four chambers, all communicating with one touch-hole, and was evidently used for warfare in a small craft.

The island contains in all only about twelve hundred inhabitants, chiefly consisting of members, adherents, and servants of the ruling family.

Immediately on landing, His Excellency, the staff, and party were conducted to the audience chamber of the palace, where the following address was read first in Persian and then in English:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Baronet, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the undersigned Janjira Shahjadas, Khandans, Sidi Sirdars, and Bhaibunds, most respectfully and with profound sense of veneration greet this auspicious opportunity of tendering our heartfelt and sincere welcome to your most noble Excellency.

2. Unfortunately, it is but seldom that the august representative of the Gracious Queen-Empress of India deigns to pay a visit to this fortress—the stronghold of us, the Sidi brethren.

3. Yet we have had the uncommon privilege and pleasure of enjoying the ancient and uninterrupted friendship and co-operation with the Paramount British power, which so benignly rules over the East Indies.

4. Our pure satisfaction and rejoicings at your Excellency's advent into Janjira are only alloyed by the consideration that the present ruling Nawab of Janjira is absent on this important day, and therefore unable to accord a fitting greeting to your Excellency in person. This regret, however, melts away in the remembrance that the young Nawab is at the Rajkoomar College qualifying himself for the eventual position he will occupy, viz., that of governing us and his subjects, with a wise and enlightened rule. However, we are assured he will be rendered but too happy by the news of the present eventful occasion.

5. Again, we therefore as a collective body, with earnest accord, most submissively beg to offer your Excellency a right hearty and loyal welcome to our dear little principality, and pray that your Excellency will always deign to look on it with a gracious eye.—We beg to subscribe ourselves, Shahajadas, Khandans, Sidi Sirdars, &c.

Janjira, March 26, 1881.

In reply, H. E. said that he was happy to have received such an address of welcome to this the ancient and interesting principality of Janjeera. His Excellency had intended visiting the place a few days earlier, but having been obliged to return to Bombay by a certain date, he was obliged to postpone this part of his programme of tour. They no doubt wondered that he had not before now paid Janjeera a visit, it being so close to Bombay, especially since he had already visited distant parts of the Presidency, like Sind, Guzerat, and the Southern Maharatta Country. But the fact was that they in Janjeera were such peaceful neighbours that Government felt sure they were in no need of being looked after, and thus it came to be passed and repassed by His Excellency without calling. And even this occasion they were not to consider as a regulur visit, as His Excellency hoped to have the pleasure by-and-bye of being received here by the Nawab in person, and to be present when he assumed the rule of his State. Government had no wish to postpone the Nawab's assumption of the rule of Janjeera beyond the period when he should have so advanced in his education as to make this desirable; for the present, however, he was best engaged in prosecuting his studies. His Excellency had had the pleasure of making the Nawab's acquaintance in his college quarters at Rajcote, where the young prince seemed not only to be gaining knowledge, but leading a happy life in the society of the other young Chiefs and nobles now being educated there.

The different objects of interest in the palace were now inspected, including a gigantic Abyssinian sabre, possessing a depth of blade of about nine inches, and which is so heavy as to be difficult for a man of average strength to wield. It is cherished as a relic by the Hubshi family, and was evidently used only for executing sentences of death in former times, being too clumsy for the purpose of combat. Lastly, His Excellency walked round the ramparts, inspecting the old guns, in and out of position there, and then ascended to the highest point of the fortress, whence an excellent bird's-eye view of the whole was obtained. The party now proceeded by boat, and landing opposite the town of Murool, rode to the Residency, where they had breakfast with Major Salmon. On the way thither, His Excellency dismounted at a hut where a marriage festival was being held, and wished the young people good luck. There were two marriages, the bridegrooms being each about nine and the brides about four or five years of age. The four were carried about each on the arms, resting on the hips of four sturdy young men, who kept gyrating to the measureless strains of a simple reed instrument, being prevented from flagging by occasional switching from behind, by an attendant, whose business it seemed to be to maintain the continuity of the dances! Immediately after breakfast, the Governor and staff, accompanied by Major Salmon, re-embarked, and reached the Apollo Bunder about four o'clock in the afternoon, where His Excellency was received by Captain Carew.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE following is a translation of the recent debate in the German Reichstag on the proposed Monetary Conference:—

Secretary of State Schotz: The position of the Imperial Government with regard to the silver question is the same as last year. The allied Governments agree that the *status quo* ought further to be maintained. Herr Bamberger was in the wrong in attacking the Government because of the suspension of the silver sales. I myself expressly declared last year that if the Dilt in its majority was of a decided opinion to the contrary, if it believed the suspension of the silver sales to be injurious, and brought this view to a resolution, then indeed the Government would be prepared to reconsider the question. Herr Bamberger, however, will grant that no trial has ever been made to pass such a resolution. For those who would like to hear the Chancellor's opinion on that which I have said, I must tell you that he had hoped, indeed, his health would have enabled him to come here to-day as he most earnestly desired to express his own opinion on the subject. I must, therefore, inform you in his name that the Imperial Chancellor believes the minatenance of the *status quo* to be the proper course. He is furthermore of opinion that on the whole question the *non-liquet* is so evident that it would hardly be advisable to undertake a step with regard to which it would be impossible to know whether or not it would be necessary to go further into the matter. He is more especially convinced of it in considering whether the amount of gold at present existing in the world would suffice to carry out the Gold Standard in those places where it has been introduced, to say nothing of its sufficing if the Gold Standard were extended to other countries. The Chancellor is of opinion that it is of importance to consider such an ever-increasing want of gold. It appears to him like an insufficient coverlet for two persons, of which each endeavoured to draw the greater portion towards himself. The continuous strife for the gold extant would most certainly have an injurious effect on the financial relations of all who participated therein. If in the case of a threatening famine the necessary supplies of wheat were found insufficient by 1 per cent., the prices would then not only be raised as much as this 1 per cent., but, supposing every one were to endeavour to protect themselves from need, the raised prices would affect the individuals in an infinitely greater degree. The Imperial Chancellor, after an attentive examination of all the results which followed the introduction of the Imperial Standard, is of opinion that in such a question all theoretical observations and scientific calculations are useless. After the experiences that have been made in connexion with this subject within the narrow limits of Germany alone, it was still so possible to be deceived at first with regard to the circulation of the Thaler as to have valued it at 700 to 800 millions, whereas now, after so many have been withdrawn, it is reckoned to be about 1½ milliards. The Chancellor is afraid that the question is of graver consequence than several of the gentlemen Herr Bamberger especially has thought worth while to attribute to it. In conclusion, the Imperial Chancellor is convinced that it is not incumbent upon him to proceed with this question in regular order; that he would rather lay before the allied Council and this House all the measures which might appear to be necessary. With this view, as regards the position of affairs, the invitation has been accepted for the Money Conference in Paris, which does not, indeed, aim at effecting any practical agreement, but is only intended for a consideration of the question. The invitation has without prejudice been accepted with this design on our part. (Applause.)

Dep. v. Kardoff: After the announcement of the Under-Secretary of State, I would not have pressed the matter any further were I not obliged to correct at least one of the observations let fall by Deputy Delbruck. He maintained that the depreciation of silver was to be accounted for by the fact that the English export of silver to Asia had been replaced by the Council Bills. Soetbeer, on the other hand, has proved by calculation that the influence of the exports to Asia upon the depreciation of silver was insignificant. I must furthermore remind Deputy Bamberger that the suppositions he went upon at the time of the introduction of the Gold Standard have none of them been fulfilled. He declared that all civilized nations would be obliged to pass over to the Golds Standard. The example of America proves exactly the contrary. (? ? ?) He furthermore supposed that the amount of gold in circulation would serve to cover not only the need of our own nation, but that of all other countries as well. No one will now believe this in face of the evident and serious decrease of the mining results in America. In conclusion Herr Bamberger maintained that the relation of silver to gold in the proportion of 1-15½ was a durable one; by this he has disputed a possible fall of silver in consequence of the introduction of the Gold Standard. Experience has here again shown us the reverse. Under these circumstances it has afforded me great pleasure to hear that Germany has declared itself willing to send a delegate to the Money Conference in Paris. I hope it may be possible to effect a suitable agreement which would maintain the interests of Germany to their full extent. Should England not be willing to offer any agreement, then to be sure I would not think it advisable unconditionally to retain the suspension of the silver sales. It would suffice to bring but a small amount of our silver on the market to reduce the price of it considerably. By this means England would be struck in her most vulnerable point.

Deputy Sonneman: I have only taken up the discourse in order to express the gratification I felt on hearing the declaration made by the representative of Government, which stated expressly that we attend the Congress of Paris purely as a matter of courtesy, to enter there into negociations *ad referendum*. The conclusion of an International Money Treaty is therefore as yet not to be thought of. At present it is certain England will not abandon her standard. If the Government asserts that the *status quo* ought to be maintained unconditionally until a further decree of the Reichstag. I for my part do not hold such an assurance to be one that requires no thought or hesitation, nor can the Reichstag undertake the responsibility of it. The Speaker himself, the leader of the Bi-metallists, has recognized already that circumstances might arise which would render the renewal of the silver sales advisable. If the Government desires to make advances in Paris towards other States, in any case it could engage annually not to sell more than 50 millions marks of silver. In this manner the general fear of our over-flooding the market would be quieted. Beyond this concession, however, we ought not to step. Hereupon the debate was closed.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3 p.m.
Meeting, Madras S. and W. Co., 2, Nesbit Lane, 3 p.m.
Meeting, Southern India S. and W. Co., 2, Nesbit Lane, 3-30 p.m.
Meeting, Sholapore S. and W. Co., 2, Church Lane, 3 p.m.
Victoria Gardens, Volunteer Fete, 7-30 p.m.
Chiarini's Circus, 3 and 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. Malabar, from Portsmouth; I. G. Dalhousie (s), Kurrachee; Sam Weller (s), Cardiff; Paxo (s), Sunderland.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Singapore (s), to Genoa, &c.; Glancus (s). Antwerp; Coconada (s), Cutch and Kurrachee; Camorta (s), London; Tebe (s) Trieste, &c.; Livadia (s), Bordeaux.

LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana this evening.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Mr. Justice West presides at the second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 11th instant.

REDUCED RATES FOR PIECE-GOODS.—An advertisement in another column notifies reduced rates for piece-goods between Bombay, Delhi, and Agra from and after to-day.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Govind Mahadoo, tindal of a native craft, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. P. Ryan for carrying a greater number of passengers than his vessel is licensed to carry.

SUICIDE.—Itcharam Fakeerchund, aged seventy-five years, committed suicide by drowning himself in a well in Old Hanooman Lane while in a state of mental depression induced by a long-standing illness.

EVADING THE GANJA LICENCE.—Chand Appajee was yesterday fined Rs. 30, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for selling by retail a quantity of ganja without a licence from the Collector of Bombay.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Matoonga, on view of the body of Ranoo Toolsa, a cart driver, who died suddenly while passing along the Matoonga Road. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Toolseeram Dajeeba, a labourer, aged 35 years, who died a few hours after admission into that hospital, of concussion of the brain, the result of a heap of earth and stones accidentally falling upon him while working in excavating earth at Sewree. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The I. G. S. Dalhousie, 1,060 tons, Captain W. Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, which port she left on the 29th March, with the following passengers:—Lieut.-Col. Forteith, 18th N. I., Surgeon-Major Cogan, A.M.D., Capt. Moore, R.A., Capt. and Mrs. Leckie, 8th N. I., Miss Houghton, Mr. McIvor, Mr. Pechell, Mr. Gibb, 11 native officers, 488 men, 4 women, and 2 horses.

THE MAXWELL CHALLENGE CUP.—Our local contemporary states that D Company's team would be the last to shoot for this cup, and that their score being the best so far, they are the winners. But it is still open to the Poona Companies (G and H) to shoot, and after the recent tall talk about their "superiority in the manipulation of the Martini-Henry," they will surely not neglect the opportunity. They will probably shoot next week, when the Adjutant, Lieut. Proudfoot, will be in Poona.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 29th March, was 444, being 57 less than in the previous week, 70 less than the week ending 30th March, 1880, and 138 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 315 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 34·05. There were 103 deaths from remittent fever, being 20 less than the previous week, and 94 less than in the same period last year. There were 2 cases of cholera in the week previous. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 66, 18, and 19, respectively, as compared with 41, 15, and 17 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

MR. BURTON'S BENEFIT.

ON Monday next Mr. Richard Burton takes his benefit, and there is no member of the Gaiety Company who is more deserving of a good one, for in spite of somewhat delicate health Mr. Burton has worked honestly and successfully throughout the whole season. Mr. Burton has done wisely in selecting "The School for Scandal." It is true burlesque is a name to conjure with, but that form of entertainment cannot be done justice to by one actress, however accomplished. *Charles Surface* is a part which Mr. Burton has often sustained in England, and the *Lady Teazle* of Miss Edith Wilson is bound to be an interesting and finished piece of acting. In all probability the performance will be a fairly good representation of the best comedy in the English language; and for this reason as well as for the *beneficiaire's* personal claims it is to be hoped that the play-going public will convince Mr. Burton that even at the far end of the season unostentatious merit is not altogether unobserved in Bombay.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY.

THE adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Colaba Press Company was held at its registered office on Monday last at 4-30 p.m. to consider counsel's opinion regarding the withdrawal of the Company from liquidation and to pass such resolutions as may be deemed advisable to the shareholders. There were present Messrs. J. G. Russell and Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah (Liquidators), Messrs. C. Lynch, C. Winter, Dr. Blaney, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Nowrojee Jehangirjee Gamadia, and about fifteen other shareholders. After the advertisement convening the meeting having been read, Mr. Russell (who occupied the chair) said the shareholders would recollect that at their last meeting it was resolved that the liquidators should take legal advice as to the possibility of withdrawing the Company from liquidation. A case was accordingly prepared by the solicitors of the Company, and after the inspection of the committee of shareholders, it was submitted to an eminent counsel for his opinion. The Chairman read the opinion, which expressed that it was possible to put an end to the winding-up of the Company, which the learned counsel understood to be voluntary, *i. e.* not under the supervision of the Court. His opinion was that the Company was Competent itself by special resolution to rescind the resolution for winding up and again become a going concern. That any creditors or other person who might be aggrieved by the withdrawal of the Company from liquidation would be entitled to object to and probably to stop such withdrawal unless their proper claims were satisfied. He anticipated considerable difficulty in carrying through the withdrawal from liquidation unless it was done with the acquiescence of the Trustees. He thought that the effect of withdrawing the Company from liquidation would be to restore it to the legal position, which it occupied prior to the commencement of the liquidation, with the exception of the Rs. 1,75,000 of capital represented by the shares of the Hemp and Jute Company which have been distributed among the shareholders. If Rs. 9,40,000 was the real amount of the capital of the Company, the mode suggested of writing off part of the reserve fund against the Rs. 1,75,000 was correct; nor should there be any difficulty in the reserve fund having been expended in machinery, &c. But he thought that the capital of the Company was under section 210 of the Act Rs. 13,32,575-0-6, and not merely Rs. 9,40,000. He was further of opinion that it would be the duty of the directors of the Company, after its withdrawal from liquidation, to devote its profits either in their entirety or in great part (more strictly the former) to recoup the large amount of capital which seems to have been treated as standing to the credit of profit and loss, and to have been divided amongst the shareholders.

Two letters from Mr. Moreshwur Luxumonjee, solicitor to Mr. N. J. Gamadia, one of the Trustees of the Company, were then read, informing the liquidators, and through them to the shareholders, that Mr. Nowrojee Gamadia objected to the Company being withdrawn from liquidation, in which it now is, unless and until adequate indemnity was secured to him against all the libilities which his covenants in the leases of the properties of the Company have subjected him to, and also warning the liquidators against parting with any of the assets of the Company to any person whatsoever before his claim to indemnity is satisfied, or else Mr. Nowrojee will hold them personally liable.

A shareholder inquired if the interests of the Company would in any way suffer by its withdrawal from liquidation.

Mr. Lynch, the solicitor of the Company, said that they possibly might suffer.

After the Chairman having replied to several questions put to him by shareholders, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and seconded by Mr. Hormusjee A. Suntook, that on consideration of the opinion of Mr. Latham, dated the 5th of March 1881, the Colaba Press Company be withdrawn from liquidation by a special resolution, and that the liquidators be requested to advertise the notice of such resolution in manner required by section 51 within a fortnight.

Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia and Mr. Winter, on behalf of himself and Mr. Heerjee Jehangeer, opposed the resolution, which was declared to be carried by a majority. The meeting then separated.

DIVINE SERVICE.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p. m., and in the library of the Bunder at 10-20 a. m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6 p. m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the ship Buckinghamshire. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-20 a. m., and Apollo Bunder at 10-30 a. m. precisely.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER Majesty's Troopship Malabar, 4,173 tons, Capt. G. Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, 4th March, calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, with 69 officers, 16 ladies, 12 children, 1,077 men, 70 women, and 111 children. There were 2 deaths of children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Lieut J C Dewar, 1st Dgn Guards
2nd Lieut C R Burn, 8th Hussars
Capt W H Fild, 8th Hussars
Major D V Shortland, R A
Lieut R G McLeod, R A
Lieut A C Barillie, R A
Capt A H Whitehorne, R A
Lieut C D Cottrell, R A
Lieut K Bethell, R A
Capt and Mrs R F Williams and child, R A
Lieut E Guinness, R A
Capt and Mrs D Hayshe, R A
Lieut R Morris, R A
Major and Mrs C Collingwood and 2 children, R A
Lieut L G Watkins, R A
Col and Mrs O R Stokes and 2 children, R A
Lieut J B Archdall, R A
Lieut R F Boyd, R A
Lieut E Pickford, R A
Lieut M Beresford, R A
Lieut S N Renny, R A
Lieut A J Mallins, R A
Capt F R Lwynam, R A
Lieut & Mrs W Tylden, R A
Lieut F R Wingate, R A
Major H Y Wortham, R A
Capt and Mrs C C Lindsay and 2 children
Lieut D A B Preston, R A
Lieut and Mrs G Howard-Vyse, R A
Capt G W Hawkins, R A
Lt-Col H J Thornton, R A
Lieut D A W Reeve, R A
2nd Lieut J F Riddell, 2nd Bn 5th Foot
2nd Lieut G O Gall, 2nd Bn 7th Foot
Capt F S L Lottenham, 2nd Bn 7th Foot
Lieut C A Staniland, 2nd Bn 7th Foot
Lieut W F Percy, 2nd Bn 9th Foot
2nd Lieut W C Loudon, 2nd Bn 14th Foot
Capt A H Vaughan, 2nd Bn 11th Foot
Capt T A Kemble, 2nd Bn 11th Foot
Lieut J H V Braithwaite, 2nd Bn 11th Foot
Major A Dixon, R A
Capt and Mrs H A Rigg and child, R A
Lieut J C Allen, 2nd Bn 13th Foot
2nd Lieut A C O'Donnell, 2nd Bn 13th Foot
2nd Lieut C A Kembail, 2nd Bn 15th Foot
2nd Lieut W Fenwick, 2nd Bn 17th Foot
Lieut C Knocker, 1st Bn 21st Foot
Capt R F Williamson, 1st Bn 23rd Foot
2nd Lieut L C H Stainforth, 1st Bn 24th Foot
2nd Lieut R M Rainey, 2nd Bn 24th Foot
2nd Lieut A B Hamilton, 1st Bn 25th Foot
Capt J A Strachan, 43rd Foot
2nd Lieut R H D Thring, 43rd Foot
2nd Lieut J W Cawley, 51st Foot
2nd Lieut P J Gordon, 54th Foot
Qr Mr and Mrs E T Murray and 2 children, 51st Foot
2nd Lieut O R Armstrong, 72nd Foot
Lieut R F Westmacott, 77th Foot
2nd Lieut F J Angell, 87th Foot
2nd Lieut A B Mayne, 100th Foot
2nd Lieut E F Hodge, 4th Bn Rifle Brigade
Surg-Maj D F de Hodgson, A M D
Surg H L E White, A M D
Surg J L Hall, A M D
Surg-Mj T B O'Brien, A M D
Mr and Mrs C F H Beardmore, and 3 children, Asst Pay Master
Surg P J Polden, I M S
Wife of Lieut Forster, 18th Foot
Wife of Lieut Wilmer and child, 65th Foot
Wife of Maj Heathcote, 98th Foot

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

A BAKER IN SEARCH OF A BUILDING.

AGA HAJEE MEHDI KAZRANEE VS. SHERAZOODIN BIN MUDDAR MEEA AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff sued the defendants for a decree that they should complete a building for a bakery in accordance with the terms of an agreement; that they should pay plaintiff Rs. 812 as damages sustained by him by reason of the defendants not completing the building, &c. Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. M. M. Munshi, for the second defendant. The first defendant appeared in person.

The case was heard before his Lordship some days in February last; and his Lordship gave judgment to-day. On the 12th February, 1879, the second defendant, who was represented by his father, the first defendant, to be the owner of a piece of land in Bhendy Bazaar, through his father agreed with the plaintiff to erect a bakery upon the land within three months, and to let it to plaintiff for four years and a half to commence from the date on which plaintiff should enter into possession at a rent of Rs. 38 per mensem. In order to enable defendant to complete the building, plaintiff advanced to second defendant, through his father, the first defendant, a sum of Rs. 2,000, the repayment of which was to be made by deducting the monthly rental until the whole sum was exhausted. Before the completion of the building, plaintiff, who was in a great hurry to start his business as a baker, entered into possession of it on the 12th March, 1879, on the understanding that the defendants would speedily complete it. But it was not completed, and plaintiff alleged that he had in consequence sustained damages which he estimated at Rs. 812. On the 25th September, 1879, plaintiff advanced to defendants a further sum of Rs. 1,500 in order to enable them to add two stories to the building. The lease was to commence upon completion of the two upper stories, but the defendants had not completed them, and they were uninhabitable. Since the filing of the suit, plaintiff said he had discovered that the representation of the first defendant that the second defendant, his son, was the owner of the premises was false; that the first defendant himself was the owner; and that the agreements, although entered into by first defendant, nominally as the father and guardian of the second defendant, were in reality entered into on his own account.

The defence of the first defendant was that he was not the owner of the premises in question; and that the moneys were not advanced to him on his own account. The plaintiff was at the time well aware that the second defendant, the real owner, was a minor and that the first defendant was merely acting on his behalf. For the second defendant, a minor, it was submitted that neither he nor his estate was liable in damages for the alleged breach of the contracts entered into between the plaintiff and the first defendant, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief against him (second defendant).

His Lordship, in giving judgment, remarked that the second defendant was not necessarily bound by the contracts made by first defendant; but if the minor claimed the benefit of the bargain, he must perform it. The plaintiff was not entitled to anything against the second defendant at present. If the latter sued to eject him, it would remain to be decided whether he could do so. His Lordship was satisfied that the upper floors had not been completed according to the agreement; and that plaintiff had not entered on possession as tenant. If the plaintiff desired to make the minor defendant liable, he must complete the work so as to make it permanently useful. The second defendant might, if he liked, adopt the contract, but he was not bound by it. Until the plaintiff's rights as to the second defendant were fimally arranged, which could not be done now, his damages against first defendant could not be exactly ascertained. His Lordship passed a decree against first defendant for the amount necessary to complete lower and upper stories. Damages against first defendant Rs. 250 for not putting in water piping and completing proper storage for plaintiff. Time to be given to first defendant to complete work; if not, plaintiff can do so. First defendant to pay plaintiff's costs; and plaintiff to pay second defendant's costs.

THE JUDGMENT IN THE KOLHAPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Concluded from Thursday's "Bombay Gazette.")

II.

Under the English Statute of Treasons, 25, Edward III. St. 5, c 2, the offences of waging, attempting to wage, and conspiring to wage war against the Sovereign are one and the same offence, viz., high treason. According to the Indian law the last offence of conspiring is looked upon as of minor importance, and may be more properly classed under the head of misprision of treason. Every subject owes allegiance to his sovereign, for which in return he receives protection. Treason, therefore, proditis, or leze majesty, is an offence against the duty of allegiance, and the highest known crime, for it aims at the very destruction of the Commonwealth itself (Warton). So Mirour, commenting on treason, describes it as a general appellation, and looked upon as proceeding from the same principle of treachery in private life, as would have urged him who harbours it to have conspired in public against his liege Lord and Sovereign; but he adds, when disloyalty so rears its crest as to attack even majesty itself, it is called by way of distinction high treason, being equivalent to the *crimen læsæ magestatis* of the Romans—(c 1, s 7). It will therefore appear that high treason is the highest crime, which, considered as a member of the community, any man can possibly commit, and as such is punishable with the highest human punishment. For this reason it would seem that the compilers of the Penal Code have practically confined high treason to section 121, to those who commit an overt act in waging or attempting to wage war; but it is not necessary as in English law that there should be two witnesses to the same overt act, one, if sufficiently reliable, is sufficient to establish the offence. It will therefore be necessary, in order to convict any of the accused under sec. 121, to establish the fact that they intended to wage or levy war, and that they committed an overt act towards that end. The overt act in this instance being the marching armed from Khiru's house on the night of Sunday, 7th Nov. 1880, with the intention of murdering the Europeans in the church as a preliminary to oversetting the State Government. The offence of conspiring to wage war is, as I have said above, looked upon as a minor one under the Penal Code; but under the English statute the taking any measures to render such treasonable purposes effectual, as assembling and consulting on the means to wage war, is a sufficient overt act of treason (Stephens.) I apprehend that to bring in a conviction under sec. 121 A, an overt act is likwise necessary; and it will have to be shown that the person so charged actually joined the meetings to consult on the measures for waging war and to aid by his assistance the common undertaking; for, if there were only concealment of the bare knowledge of treason, it would under English law be a misprision of treason, but under the Code no offence against the State, unless such concealment was made with knowledge and intent to facilitate the waging of war (section 123). It may not always be possible to establish the overt act of consulting on measures at conspiracy meetings; under these circumstances Stephens points out that the probable circumstances of assent may be considered; as if one goes to a treasonable meeting knowing beforehand that a conspiracy is intended against the State, or being in such company once, by accident, and having heard such treasonable conspiracy, meets the same company again, and hears more of, but conceals it, this is an implied assent in law and makes the offender guilty of the offence of conspiracy. Consequently, those who can be proved to have attended the conspiracy meetings at Rambhut's or elsewhere, when measures were taken for rendering the waging war and rebellion effectual, and who actually or by implication took part in those measures, must be considered guilty under sec. 121 A. For a conviction under sec. 123, some thing more than mere misprision of treason is necessary. Under the English law the bare knowledge and concealment to treason without any consent thereto constitutes misprision, whereas under the "Code" the essence of the offence of concealment is, that the offender should intend or know it to be likely that such concealment will facilitate the waging of war. In the absence of such knowledge or intention a conviction under this section could not lie; and under these circumstances only one of the accused has been charged under it. So in sec. 122 the intention to wage war must have been present at the time of collecting the arms or making the preparations. For had a person been in possession of such arms prior to the period when the intention shaped itself in his mind, and subsequently used those arms, he would not be guilty under this section. Two more points have to be noticed under this chapter: (i.) That as treason is always against the King *de facto* and not against the King *de jure*, the idea in the minds of the conspirators that Chima Sahib was the rightful heir to the Kolhapur Gadi, must not be taken into consideration in weighing their offence. (ii.) That the offences with which the accused are charged are not the less rebellion, because some of the witnesses have stated that the State Government was bad, and that the conspirators had grievances. Sec. 131 requires little comment. Rambhut alone is charged under it, as he is alleged to have tried to seduce some of the Kolhapur Infantry from their allegiance, they being the only persons who are subject to the Articles of War. The essence of the offence under Sec. 419 is the causing of a dishonest transfer of property. If it can be proved that the accused No. 1, by impersonating Chima Sahib Maharaj, induced people to give him money, that they would not have given him if they had only considered him to be a highly religious mendicant, he must be considered guilty under this section and not otherwise.

III.

After dealing with the charges separately as against each prisoner and the evidence as it applied to each, the judgment continues:—

It is satisfactory to find that there is nothing in the evidence to raise a supposition that the movement was otherwise than strictly local. The causes may be many and various, not the least being possibly, the advent of Wassudeo Balwant Phadke some few years back into this part of the country. His preaching may have sown the seed of insurrection that has only now germinated. That a plot of this description should have been hatched in a spot only distant from Poona, by reason of its being unconnected by rail, bespeaks the absolute ignorance of the masses at short distances from the metropolis. It is a matter of some wonder how in the middle of a large native town it should be possible for a conspiracy of this nature to have been brought so near to its legitimate conclusion without discovery. Possibly many had a fair inkling of what Rambhut was at; but the peculiar constitution of the native mind would deter them from incurring the risk attending giving information that might be disbelieved, and they would consequently prefer shutting their eyes and ears to any thing inconvenient to know. It will never of course transpire to what extent the spirit of rebellion had spread, or how many persons were implicated to the extent of knowing what was going on, but I think it quite possible that the statements that have appeared in evidence, to the effect that several hundreds of persons consented to join in the rebellion, were not altogether exaggerations. Many "berads" and others possibly expressed their willingness to join, but their motives for doing so must be analyzed, and I am persuaded these motives were not of a political nature. A set of hill men, but imperfectly civilized, they would join in any movement that held out a promise of gain. This was clearly shown when the Ghizowni berads refused at the last moment to come, unless paid one rupee per head in advance. When Rambhut and his men had succeeded in murdering the Europeans, and shown he was capable of carrying out an insurrection, and not until then were they willing to join him. Therefore, to say that several hundreds of persons were implicated in the rebellion was not strictly the fact. With the exception of, say 30, all the rest were rebels in embryo. The wildness of the schemes and the ignorant plans of the rebels were matters for astonishment. It, however, remains a fact that no matter how insane their hopes were, they were actually entertained as feasible, and Rambhut and his followers firmly believed that by murdering the few Europeans in Kolhapur they could possess themselves of the town and secure their own future greatness. It never apparently occurred to them that there was more of the British Empire beyond the boundaries of the Kolhapur State. It is with intentions we have to deal, and no matter how impracticabble the conspirators' plans of action may appear to well balanced minds, the offence remans the same, if they committed an overt act with the full intention of carrying those plans into execution. Such schemes, although having no Imperial significance, are yet apt to become matters of importance to the handfuls of Europeans that dwell in mofussil stations. The Kolhapur Infantry behaved with distinctive loyalty in the munity of 1857, and saved the town after the 27th N. I. had mutinied. They have since also had a reputation for loyalty never sullied. Yet Rambhut scarcely seems to have considered them as a factor in his calculations, but trusted to the chance of loot, after his first coup, being a sufficient inducement to them to, at any rate refrain from interfering in the scenes that were to follow. The conspirators now before the court have put themselves in the position in which they now are from sheer ignorance; few can even sign their names, and not one can be called educated. Education, as a rule, makes the native, especially the Brahmin, loyal. The reason is not far to seek, his education enables him to grasp the fact, that it is to his interest that the British should rule India, and that his state would alter for the worse, were the country to be again under native rule. Had Rambhut been an educated man he would have surely never entertained for a moment the wild idea that an isolated rebellion and murder of a few Europeans could be the means of bringing British rule in any portion of the Indian Empire to an end. The rebels are of no representative class, they appear to have been only attracted together by the common love of gain, a bond of sympathy engendered of their grievances, and a superiour spirit of freedom, fostered on opium. It is not within the province of this judgment to consider whether these grievances were real or imaginary; that the conspirators, or at least some of them, believed themseves to be aggrieved by some action of the authorities is plain. Aba Mhat says in his confession, under section 122 C. C. P. before the 2nd Class Magistrate of Karvir, "My Inam land is resumed. I have noservice, and consiquently I am starving." Rambhut and Jagu in their joint letter to Chima Sahib (Ex. 69) say " * * * Now in this Rajya (State) the English having done many vexatious things, have rendered it difficult for man to get (his) food" * * * * "To what condition we with some people are reduced cannot be described" * * *. Accused No. 3 in his statement says that he heard Rambhut and the other conspirators say that the present authorities, including the Karbhari and Mr. Ferris, were bad men, and that the whole country had gone wrong since the institution of the British Raj.

It would be absurd to contend that the seeds of rebellion were sown broadcast about the country because a sporadic case like the one under trial occurs once on a time, and indeed this has been in some quarters invested with Imperial ramifications not at all its due; the fact being that the plot was purely local, engendered of local grievances, and aimed against the local Government; and however disagreeable it might have been in its consequences to the local inhabitants, is in no way entitled to an Imperial coloring.

In my finding on the charges, I am pleased to think that I have in almost every instance been able to agree with the opinions of the assessors; the only diffence being that I have found it right to acquit the accused Nos. 9 and 11 of the minor charge of collecting arms under section 122, and to convict the accused Nos. 12 and 20 under section 121 A. The assessors found the accused No. 20 guilty under section 122, but illogically acquitted him under section 121 A. I find therefore that the accused No. 1 is guilty in the spirit of section 123, of concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war, and also of cheating by impersonation in the spirit of section 419 I. P. C. And I direct that for each offence he be kept in rigorous imprisonment for one year. Further that he be acquitted under sections 121, 121 A, I. P. C.

I find the accused No. 2 guily in the terms of sections 121, 121 A, 122, I. P.C. of attempting to wage war, of conspiring to wage war, and of collecting arms to wage war, and not guilty under section 131, and I direct he suffer the lesser of the two punishments awardable under section 121, and be transported for life.

Accused No. 5, Aba Mhat, No. 3, Khiru, No. 7, Apa Redke, No. 8, Laxmon, No. 9, Tatya Kochge, No. 15, Vittu Jasud, I find guilty under secs. 121, 121 A, and I direct that they be transported for life.

Accused No. 4, Apa Balgonda, I find guilty under secs. 121, 121 A, 122, and I direct he be transported for life.

Accused No. 13, Mackaji, No. 14, Jagu, and No. 6, Dhondoo Anajee, I find guilty under sec. 121 A, and direct they be kept in rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Accused No. 11, Narayen Bhat, No. 12, Malhari, and No. 22, Daji, I find guilty under sec. 121A, and sentence to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 10, Rama Mali, and No. 24, Bala Sonar, I find guilty under sec. 121A, and direct they be kept in rigorous imprisonment for a period of three years.

Accused No. 20, Shripatrao, I find guilty under secs. 121 A and 122, and direct he be kept in rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The accused No. 16, Sakharam, No. 17, Yassim, No. 18, Mahadeo Mali, No. 19, Krishna, No. 21, Rambhut Ambapker, No. 23, Ganu, No. 25, Sheikh Alum, No. 26, Sheikh Amin, No. 27, Sheikh Abdul, are acquitted of the charges preferred against them; and with the exception of accused No. 23, who has already been convicted in another case, are discharged under sec. 220 C. C. P.

The sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment passed on accused No. 22, Daji Deshpande, to commence after the conclusion of his term of ten years' transportation to which he has already been sentenced, unless that sentence be remitted on appeal to the Bombay Government, when the present sentence will come into effect, as the Government may order.

The sentences passed on accused No. 1, Guroo Sidh, No. 10, Rama Mali, and No. 24, Bala Sonar, to be carried into execution. Those passed against accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22 are subject to the confirmation of the Political Agent.

Accused Nos. 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. 20, 24 are acquitted on the graver charge of waging war under sec. 121, and accused Nos. 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 22 are acquitted on the charge of collecting arms, sec. 122.

W. B. FERRIS, Assistant Political Agent.
Kolhapur, 3rd March, 1881.

BENGAL.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The report of the Health Officer says:—There were 620 births registered in February against 661 in the preceding month, but the number exceeds that of every corresponding month of the past decade. There were 1,023 deaths registered in February against 1,253 in the previous month, giving a ratio of 28·5 against 35 per 1,000 of population per annum. The total exceeds the mean by 84. There were 72 deaths from cholera. Although the number exceeds that of the preceding month by 9, it is less by 50 than the decennial average. There were 23 deaths from small-pox against 5 in the preceding month. The figure is less by 14 than the mean of the past decade. The mortality from fevers amounted to 324 against 397 deaths in the preceding month, showing a seasonal decline. The total exceeds the decennial average by 7. From bowel complaints there were 124 deaths against 190 in the preceding month. The number is less by 4 than the mean of the last ten years. The deaths from diseases registered as "other causes" amounted to 466 against 585 in the preceding month. The number is higher than all the corresponding figures of the past decade, and exceeds the decennial average by 145. Infant mortality, reckoned on estimated births, was 293·2 against 350·3 in the preceding month per 1,000 of population per annum. Among the different races the ratios were as follows: Hindus 306, Mahomedans 297·7, mixed races 174·9, Non Asiatics 306·5, and other classes 82·5, resulting from one death only.

CALCUTTA AND THE MAIL-DAY.

Lord Hartington's despatch, dated the 3rd March, to the Government of India, in answer to their letter of the 8th January, transmitting a memorial from the merchants, bankers and tradesmen in Calcutta, protesting against the decision of Her Majesty's Government that the days for departure of the mail-steamer from Bombay shall be Thursday in the fair season and Tuesday in the monsoon. His Lordship says he had also received various telegrams and letters from the Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association of Calcutta to the same effect.

After shortly reviewing the correspondence which preceded adoption of the arrangement now in force, the Secretary of State remarks:—

"Immediately on the receipt of your Excellency's letter communicated it to Her Majesty's Post Master General with the view of seeing how far it might be possible to meet the wishes of the Calcutta community in one or other of the methods proposed"—(either that the P. and O. Company should undertake to perform the journey in one day less; or that the steamer should leave Bombay in the morning instead of the evening, the transit through Egypt being also accelerated.)

"In reply I was informed that the Peninsular and Oriental Company had pointed out to the General Post Office that the acceleration of the service between Bombay and Suez by one day would bring the contract speed up to very nearly 12 knots, which in practice would require the vessels to be driven at a rate of nearly 13 knots an hour, and that the tender for such a rate involved an increase of the subsidy by £40,000 per annum.

"To ensure a delivery in London not later than Tuesday morning, the Peninsular and Oriental Company considered that the latest date at which the mails should leave Bombay should be Tuesday during the south-west monsoon and Thursday during the north-east monsoon at 5 p. m. in each case, so that the requisite condition could not be secured by the adoption of the proposal that the mails should in the fair season leave Bombay at 10 o'clock in the morning on Friday.

"Hence it became evident that the wishes of the community at Calcutta could not be complied with, unless at the expense of the public in the United Kingdom and in other parts of India, and the question which I had to consider was whether it would be most desirable that the mails should be timed to arrive in London on Monday or Tuesday morning. Considering that the adoption of the former day would have involved the despatch of the mails from Calcutta on Sunday during the greater part of the year, I, with the concurrence of the Treasury, accepted the proposal made by Her Majesty's Post Master General as the best arrangement which could be made under all the circumstances, namely, that the mails should leave Bombay at five o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday in the fair season, and on Tuesday in the monsoon.

"This decision was telegraphed to your Excellency on the 23rd of December, and I trust that the correspondence which accompanied my despatch of the 13th of January, No. 23, will have shown your Government that the determination was not arrived at without a careful consideration of the wishes of the mercantile community of Calcutta and of your representations on their behalf.

"I request your Excellency to communicate to the memorialists a copy of this despatch, and to express to them my regret that, in a matter affecting the convenience of so important a community, I should have found it impracticable to meet their wishes

"I have the honour to be, my Lord Marquis, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,—HARTINGTON."

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE BAREILLY TREASURY FRAUDS.—Phoondan Lall, the Roupell of Rohilcund, whose daring and long successful peculations and forgeries in the Bareilly treasury enriched himself, and brought so many of his fellow-clerks eventually to official ruin, has, after evading justice for three years, been tried and sentenced for his crimes. The Sessions Judge of Bareilly has given him ten years' rigorous imprisonment. A local banker, Hira Lall, was tried along with Phoondan Lall on several charges of aiding and abetting the principal rascal's iniquities. It was an undoubted fact that Hira Lall was Phoondan Lall's banker, and in that capacity his instrument for the achievement of many of his most successful frauds. But the question was whether Hira Lall had any privity to these transactions, in respect of their good faith or otherwise. Hira Lall was tried on charges raising this main issue by Mr. Tyrrell, then Judge of Bareilly, in 1879, and acquitted. He has now again been tried, on different charges of course, but practically on identical issues, by Mr. W. Young, the present Judge; and after a trial lasting over a week, Hira Lall has again been found not guilty.—*Pioneer*.

THE DYSART PEERAGE.

THE Committee for Privileges gave judgment, on March 7, in the Dysart peerage case. Lord Redesdale was in the chair. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Blackburn, and Lord Watson were also present.

The case was shortly as follows:—The dignities of Earl of Dysart and Lord Huntingtower, in the peerage of Scotland, were created by letters patent, dated at Oxford, the 3rd of August, 1643, granted by King Charles I. to William Murray, then one of the Gentlemen of the King's Bed-chamber, with a limitation of the honours to him and his heirs general. The dignities descended to Lionel William John Talmash, or Tollemache, the sixth earl, who surviving his only son, William Lionel Felix, died in 1878. The original Petitioner claims as being the only son of Williom Lionel Felix, by his marriage in 1851, with Katherine Elizabeth Camilla, daughter of Sir Joseph Burke, of Glinsk Castle, in the county Galway, baronet. The infant Petitioner's claim is based on the assertion that a Scotch marriage took place between his mother and William Lionel Felix in July, 1844. The case of the original Petitioner was brought before their lordships last session, when the necessary formal proof of his descent was put in; but at the prayer of the mother of the infant Claimant the further hearing was adjourned. The case on behalf of the infant Claimant was proceeded with recently, when his mother was examined in chief at considerable length, and stated that she was the daughter of Henry and Johanna Acford, her father being a freeman of the town of Bideford, in Devonshire, and a timber merchant. She asserted that while in the service of Lady Dysart, at Bath, as companion, the late Lord Huntingtower ravished her, that the said Lord Huntingtower promised to marry her, and did actually marry her in Scotland in July, 1844; that she had had several children by him of whom the infant Claimant was the only son; and that these children were all registered in the name of Tollemache and as being legitimate. She further asserted that Lord Huntingtower, who was very poor, had left her in distressed circumstances, and had compelled her to give up all the written proofs of her marriage in exchange for a deed in which he made a settlement upon her; but that in an action which she had brought against him to enforce that settlement he had successfully availed himself of the plea that she was his wife.

Lord Blackburn said the evidence before their lordships clearly established the fact of the marriage between the daughter of Sir J. Burke and Lord Huntingtower in 1851, and that the first claimant, William John Manners, was issue of that marriage. It was also proved that in 1843 Lord Huntingtower seduced the lady, the mother of the infant Claimant, and that she afterwards consented to live with him under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Tollemache, and she bore him three daughters. During the whole of the first period of cohabitation, both parties were of full age, and there was no difficulty in the way of marriage, but there was no register of such, nor indeed was it alleged that a form of marriage then took place. There was also evidence that in July, 1844, Lord Huntingtower and this lady were in Scotland, where they stayed three or four weeks, and then returned to England. During that time there was no impediment to their going through the form of marriage in Scotland, and she said they did go through such form. Now, was the evidence sufficient to establish that? His Lordship referred at great length to the eveidence in the case, and to the law of Scotland in regard to irregular marriages and marriages by habit and repute. He believed it had never been held that so short a period as three of four weeks constituted a marriage by habit or repute; and although a promise made to marry before witnesses constituted an irregular marriage in Scotland, in order to sustain that interchange of matrimonial consent, there must be a substantial amount of trustworthy testimony. After a careful review of all the circumstances he came to the conclusion that her statements on the subject of her connection with Lord Huntingtower were inconsistent with truth. From 1844 to 1848, when Lord Huntingtower left her, the Petitioner did not pretend to have ever been introduced to any of his friends or acquaintances, and therefore the presumption was *prima facie* against her position as a wife, and that no such ceremony as marriage ever took place between them. In conclusion, his lordship thought it would be impossible to hold that the claim of the second Petitioner had been established.

Lord Watson was of the same opinion. After a careful examination of all the evidence, he came to the conclusion that the strange story told by the second Petitioner was utterly inconsistent with the truth; that no such ceremony as one of marriage ever took place between her and Lord Huntingtower, and that the idea was an afterthought. Taking this view of the evidence, the Petitioner's case entirely failed.

The Lord Chancellor said it was very satisfactory to him to have heard the opinions of his noble and learned friends on the effect of the evidence in the case, because it relieved him from the necessity of doing little more than expressing his agreement with them. He was of opinion that Lord Huntingtower did not in Scotland or elsewhere contract a binding marriage with the Petitioner, Elizabeth Acford. There was nothing whatever to prevent him from marrying the Petitioner in England, either in church or at the register's office, except the fact that such marriage would be legal and binding; while as to the Scotch marriage he might have gone to Gretna-green, where a record of the marriage would have been preserved. If words importing a contract of marriage had been interchanged between the parties with sincerity on the Petitioner's part and with a secret purpose of deception on the part of Lord Huntingtower, he agreed that Lord Huntingtower could not have set up his own fraud as a defence, but he (the Lord Chancellor) was led to conclude, from her own course of subsequent life and conduct, that she never really understood or believed that a marriage had been contracted by what took place in Scotland. During the years which followed Lord Huntingtower's desertion of her in 1848, she was in frequent communication with several solicitors, and more that one action was brought in which proof of the facts now alleged would have been of extreme importance, and would not have been difficult of proof if they had really occurred, but no attempt was then made to establish the status of marrige. The statements to which she had pledged herself were unsupported and unreliable, and after a full consideration of the evidence, it only remained for him to move their lordships to resolve that the original Petitioner, William John Manners, had made out and established his claim to the dignity of Earl of Dysart and Lord Huntingtower in the peerage of Scotland.

The motion having been agreed to, their lordships adjourned.

NOTICES.

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Bagra
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Bankeri
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Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
N-riad [bad
Achmooda-
Barajree
Ahmedabad*†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctor
Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Juncti for Lines.
minutes for Tiffin.]

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at the ground floor of the Old High Court Building opposite the Dockyard, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

3 cases yellow metal braziers.

About 25 dozen Saumur Champagne, just arrived per P. and O. s. s. Rosetta.

Also the property of Government:—

1 diamond surpage, a few lots of silk piece-goods such as pieces of blue gauze and satin white and pale yellow brocades, silk gauze, satin, striped and coloured poplins.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome fast-trotting chesnut Arab gelding, 6 years old, 14-3 high, steady on parade, has been ridden by a lady.

1 handsome fast-trotting chesnut Arab horse, age 6 years, weight 14-2, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

1 roomy shigram in good order, fast going Arab horse, and harness.

1 handsome dark chesnut pony, young and sound, an excellent saddle pony, broken to harness.

1 handsome light dog-cart in very good condition.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dean Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, horses and carriages, &c., &c., the property of D. D. Cama, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Wilderness," Malabar Hill, the whole of the very valuable and handsome elaborately carved French polished house-hold furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a boudoir grand piano by Collard and Collard in perfect order, rich table ornaments, bronze and Japanese vases, real China sugar jars, horses and carriages, sets of single and double harness, gentleman and lady's saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants, choice wines, books, &c., &c., the property of General H. J. Warre, C. B., late Commander-in-Chief.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS.

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

ROSA DISTILLERY,
ROSA, N. W. P.

	Per impl. gallon. Rs. as.	Per doz. Rs. as.
XX RUM, 6 years in wood	6 0	13 8
X RUM, 5 years in wood	5 8	12 8
SPIRITS OF WINE, Rectified S. G. 836.	8 8	18 8
METHYLATED SPIRIT..	2 12	7 0

Minimum quantity supplied one dozen or two gallons.

TERMS—Cash with order.

For further particulars and terms to Trade and messes, apply to

CAREW & Co., Ld.,
ROSA, N. W. P.

SUGARS.—Loaf Sugar, Crystals, Powdered Sugar, &c. Prices on application to Messrs. W. H. MACAULAY and Co., Bombay.

Rosa, N. W. P., 25th February, 1881.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.

Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

Passages engaged Free of Commission.

Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.

Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of a change in the law effected by Act IX. of 1881 the ASSETS of ESTATES that come under the administration of the Administrator General will no longer be retained for the period of one year, but will be DISTRIBUTED amongst the persons entitled at the expiration of the period especified in the advertisements which will appear from time to time in the local papers. Such advertisements will be inserted once weekly, and the public are hereby required to take NOTICE that CLAIMS must be sent in punctually against estates by the time specified in such advertisements, or else they will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 18th March, 1881.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES of which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

WALTER ALEXANDER, late of Kotree.
JOHN EDWARD WALTON, late of Pershore in the county of Worcester, Hotel Proprietor.
SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN SIMPSON, late in Medical Charge of the 23rd Bombay N. L. I.
DR. JOSEPH VICTOR DUCKWORTH, late Civil Surgeon, Bassim.
LIEUT.-COL. A. M. SHEWELL, late Deputy Commissary-General, Kandahar.
G. R. ABERIGH-MACKAY, late Principal of the Indore Residency College.
JOHN HUDSON, late Engine-driver, I. V. State Railway.
PEDRO RODRIGUES, late Native of Goa.
CHARLES JOSEPH PHILLIPS, late of Bombay and Poona.
HENRY BROOKS, late Guard, G. I. P. Ry. Company.
OSCAR CHARLES MARTIN, late Contractor.
CHARLES C. GRONDONA, late Italian Consul at Bombay.
GENERAL HENRY FRANCIS BROOKE, late Adjutant General of the Bombay Army.
C. WHITE, late Civil Engineer, Bhownuggur.
WM. INGRAM, late Permanent Way Inspector, Kandahar State Railway.
JAMES BENNIE, late of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Company.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS upon, being INDEBTED to, or HOLDING PROPERTY belonging to any of the abovenamed estates, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent into the undersigned at his Office within ONE MONTH from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC, Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 18th March, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 6.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
(1) ARMEGHON (ARMOGHAM).
INTENDED TEMPORARY DISCONTINUANCE OF LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to exhibit a 4th order Dioptric white *Revolving* light at Armeghon; and that, in order to effect this change, the white *fixed* light now shown at that place will be discontinued on and after the 17th April, 1881.

(2) PULICAT.
INTENDED CHANGE OF COLOUR OF LIGHT.

Also that it is intended to change the Pulicat *red* fixed light to a *white* fixed light.

Due notice will be given of the dates of exhibition of the above new lights.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 8th March, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 71c, 828, 70, and 748b.
„ „ Light List for 1881.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 15b and 103a.
„ „ Light List for 1881.
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pages 459, 460.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 8.)

INDIA—WEST COAST.
RATNAGIRI.
ALTERATION IN COLOUR OF LIGHT.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 1st June, 1881, the *red* fixed light, at present exhibited from the south bastion of Ratnagiri fort will be changed to a *white* fixed light.

☞ The above light cannot be mistaken for the light on Dabhol high land—about 35 miles to the northward,—as the latter light is extinguished during the south-west monsoon, *i. e.*, from 1st June to 1st October.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 11th March, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 56, 739, 2,736, 826, 827, and 748b.
„ „ Sailing directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, page 118.
„ „ Light List for 1881.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 1,190, 15, and 15a.
„ „ Hydrographic Notice, No. 17.
„ „ Light List for 1881.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 389.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

HOTELS.

KHANDALLA.

HARDWICKE'S HOTEL.

TERMS: Rs 5 PER DAY.

Tongas meet every Train. Good Stabling.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

COLABA HOTEL (COLABA)

IS beautifully situated on the seashore, with a fine view over the Harbour, Back Bay, Malabar Hill, &c., and close to the Railway Stations, Bunders, and Business Offices. Trams to the door. Carriages always available.

TERMS MODERATE.

PROPRIETRESS—MRS. TAYLOR.

HOUSES TO LET.

MATHERAN.

TO BE LET.—The following are the only few remaining BUNGALOWS for the present Hot Season.

Bee-hive	..Rent, Rs.	1,000
Underwood	„ „	700
Bella Vista	„ „	600
Terrace Cottage ..	„ „	600
Maria Cottage ..	„ „	500
Cama Cottage ..	„ „	500
Mary Lodge.. ..	„ „	500
Rose Cottage.. ..	„ „	500
Wadia Lodge ..	„ „	500
Red House	„ „	300
Hill House	„ „	400
Fleet Wood	„ „	400
Keep-sake	„ „	300

For plans and list of furniture and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

BREACH CANDY.

TO BE LET, from about 1st May next, the very desirable BUNGALOW known as General Marriott's Bungalow, situated at Breach Candy, commanding the most charming view of the Sea, and the panoramic view of the town of Bombay, now in the occupation of Wilson Bell, Esq. It consists of a handsome drawing-room, large dining-room, spacious billiard-room, three bed, dressing, and bath-rooms, with an extra convenient of a detached Bungalow. The compound is very extensive, and has been tastefully laid out, at very great expense with English fittings. Such a house is very seldom offered. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, another upper-storied BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, with four bed, dressing, and bath-rooms, with handsome drawing and dining-rooms, large compound, water laid on, and has the convenience of two entrances, one from Breach Candy, and another from Pedder Road. Rent, Rs. 300 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, "The Ridge," from 1st April next, DINNAH LODGE, completely furnished, tastefully decorated, fitted out with gas and water, consisting of a handsome drawing, dining, four bed, dressing, and bath-rooms, veranda all round, situation admirable, compound extensive, garden neatly laid out, bungalow new, stylish, lately vacated by Colonel Maude, Judge Advocate-General. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 7th April next, a BUNGALOW on the RIDGE, Malabar Hill, nearly opposite the Honourable Mr. Graham, now in the occupation of W. B. Pratt, Esq., C. S. It consists of a drawing, dining, two bed, dressing, and bath-rooms; water laid on; neat little garden. Rent, Rs. 165 only including all rates and taxes. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, Lower Road, the BUNGALOW situated on the Sea-shore, now in the occupation of Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay. Rent, Rs. 250 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Lower Road, on the Sea-shore, next door to Mr. Barker. Rent, Rs. 175 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW situated on Malabar Hill, just vacated by J. L. Madden, Esq. Rent, Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, four BUNGALOWS in Ambawady. Rent, Rs. 115, 135, 150, 165. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the well known BUNGALOW situated on Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill, known as "Paradise Lodge," opposite J. G. Russell, Esq., lately put in thorough repairs, and in first-class order. Rent, Rs. 250 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

ALSO another BUNGALOW, opposite to the above, known as "Paradise Gained," lately put into thorough repairs. Rent, Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, very desirable BUNGALOW on Cumbala Hill, lately vacated by J. Slight, Esq. Rent, Rs. 125 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, "Rose Cottage," in Middle Colaba, next door to Colaba Castle. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TWENTY-FOUR RESIDENCES to let in the Fort. Rent, Rs. 20, 50, 50, 50, 50, 60, 60, 65, 70, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 80, 90, 90, 90, 100, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 125, 125, 130, 150, 150, 350. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

LANOWLEY.

TO BE LET, for April and May, a comfortable furnished BUNGALOW at Lanowley. Rent, Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

Meadow Street, Fort.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLES AND WHIPS.

HOGS-SKIN Gentleman's SADDLE of best manufacture, first quality, strong, complete furniture .. Rs. 70
Do. second quality. Do. 50

Bridles, Martingales, Strap-leather and Spurs, Guard, Knee-caps, Brushes, Carriage-lamps, Driving Reins, Whale-bone, Malacca Cane, Stick, Driving, Riding Hunting and Ladies' Whips, etc.

Just opened a new consignment of 5 cases.

BHANJEE VIRJEE,
383, Shaik Memon Street, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,
WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET.

BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They are of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. BELOW THE PRICES of any other firm in India.

Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.

Also on hand a great variety of MUSICAL BOXES with zither and automatic figures, DRUMS and BELLS, in Hindoostanee and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

An early inspection is requested.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and every description of Mechanical Manufacture can be repaired on moderate terms under guarantee.

All orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. are appointed Agents for—

ERNST KAPS, Dresden.
E. KRAUSS, Stuttgart.
F. MAACK, Hamburg.
GERHARD ADAMS, Wesel.
ERNST ROENISCH, Dresden.
SMITH ORGAN Co., Boston.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS

by other well-known makers.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,

with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

		Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	..from	8	0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs ..	„	10	0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns ..	„	18	0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns ..	„	18	0
Cruet Frames, three, four or six bottles ..	„	12	0
Claret Jugs, with metal, glass or porcelain body ..	„	20	0
Candlesticks, with straight or tulip shades, per pair ..	„	20	0
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs ..	„	25	0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately ..	„	65	0
„ Triflange, three compartments in one Dish ..	„	80	0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, plated, ivory, or pearl handles	„	55	0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles ..	„	30	0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns ..	„	18	0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, pearl, ivory or plated handles ..	„	85	0
Ice Pails, several descriptions ..	„	10	0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured ..	„	45	0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for presentation ..	„	8	0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair ..	„	3	0
Muffineers, in cases or separately ..	„	7	0
Menu Stands, shell, crown, bird and other patterns, per doz ..	„	6	0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately ..	„	1	8
Pickle Frames, two pure cut glass bottles ..	„	25	0
Salvers in all sizes, engraved or embossed ..	„	20	0
Salt Cellars, in set, in cases or separately ..	„	12	0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles ..	„	16	0
Sardine Boxes to take original box ..	„	18	0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns..	„	150	0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes ..	„	6	8
Toast Racks	„	10	0
"Tantalus" Liquor Frame	„	150	0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	...Rs. 26
Do. „ large size	... „ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior ...	... „ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers ...	... „ 30 and 35
formerly sold at...	„ 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	...Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	... „ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Rs. 35 Watch"	... „ 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever ...	... „ 45, 50 60. 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety ...	... „ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	.. „ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	...Rs. 50	to Rs.	150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	... „ 200	to	275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	... „ 250	to	340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size ...	... „ 50	to	80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished ...	... „ 65		
Do. do. lever escapement ...	... „ 70		
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish ...	... „ 120	to	175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case ...	... „ 200	to	240

C. MARCKS & CO.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key	„ 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	„ 60.
In fine Silver case with key	„ 60.
In fine Silver case keyless	„ 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases	„ 30.
In semi-Hunting	„ 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co. 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
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KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHARLES EDWARD ULTING, of Mhow, has contracted to MORTGAGE all that piece or parcel of land, together with the dwelling-house, shop, dispensary godown, soda-water godown, and sodawater machinery, standing thereon, situated in the Cantonment at Mhow in the Central India, and the same known as the LONDON DISPENSARY, and registered in the Cantonment Magistrate's Office at Mhow under No. 117.

All persons having any claim upon the said premises and sodawater machine by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, partnership, assignment, &c., &c., or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known to the undersigned, or the Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without any reference to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Solicitor High Court, Bombay, Mortgagee's Attorney.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON;

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS ....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS......................... „ 29

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole........	„ 55 0	58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer............	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 25 12	..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..

*BRANDY.

Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	„ 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars ...	„ 21 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	„ 22 0	
Fromy & Rogce's Brandy *** 3 stars	„ 32 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 22 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	..
Do. do. (1 doz.) ..		Rs. 3 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey...	„ 24 0	..

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8 per tin
Mettwurst	„ 1 6 „

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	..Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 42	„ 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 50 0	„ 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Rheingold	..Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.
Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Laubenheimer	..from 13 0	to 16 0
Moselblumchen	15 0	
Niersteiner	15 0	
Brauneberger	19 0	
Hochheimer	..from 19 0	to 22 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0	
Josefshofer	27 8	
Rüdesheimer	26 12	
Rosenberg	31 8	
Steinberger	31 8	
Scharzhofberger	39 8	
Johannisberger..	40 0	

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	..Rs. 21 0
Chtâeau Yquem	.. „ 45 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts
Médoc	11 0	14 0
St. Estèphe	12 0	15 0
Haut Canon	14 0	17 0
Margaux..	16 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	35 0	..
„ Lafite	44 0	..

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Cognac Fine Champagne—
Red Bars.. .. ..Rs. 25
Gold „ .. .. „ 30

From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & CO., COGNAC.

Louis Bechade, Statue and Star .. .. ..Rs. 17

SIGG-SULZER & CO.

November, 1880.

COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to

ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,

Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.

Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., ne*t cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.

May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes. Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Poxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes: Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depot.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25, would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30, EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35, TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40, TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45, FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carrie its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted

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INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to accept reduced rates of Premium on Produce shipped in the Prince's Dock.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

BOMBAY BRANCH: 12, RAMPART ROW.

UPWARDS of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds is paid Annually by this Office to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy holders.

ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF £800,000

INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

All POLICY STAMPS paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,680
„ 1872..................£816,363

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863..........	£1,045,143	1873..........	£2,645,503
1868..........	£1,579,578	1878..........	£4,049,150

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL..........	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,00
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..........	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	„ 3,750,00

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICES.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ITALIAN STUDIO OF ARTS.

PROFESSOR G. GIBELLO,
SCULPTOR, PAINTER AND DECORATOR,

WILL EXECUTE every kind of works in GILDING, RELIEF, PLASTER and ARTIFICIAL WOOD TERRA COTTA, &c.; Slabs in artificial marble and in Italian Stucco lucids at very moderate prices.

No. 2, Portuguese Church Lane, Girgaum.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS
FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot		In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	„ 24 „	„	
9½" by 4"	„ 28 „	„	
10" by 4½"	„ 34 „	„	
10" by 4½"	„ 33 „	„	Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	„ 43 „	„	„ 23 „

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

THE IMPROVED HOLBORN DOUBLE ACTION GARDEN PUMP.

THIS is the cheapest and the best article for the purpose ever brought before the public. It will throw a continuous stream of water 40 feet; the action is so easy that a child can work it, and there is nothing to get out of order. When charged with water, it is only needful to raise the plunger a few inches to produce, with the improved jet, a splendid spray, unequalled for watering flowers in bloom. Price, Rs. 6-8, packing extra. Our illustrated catalogues of double and single action Garden Syringes. Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools are now ready, and can be had post free on application.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT and CO. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies all prepared according to the formulas of the official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilised world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Phsicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active, and at the same time the most inoffensive, remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to feeble subjects, Convalescents, Old People, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:

SMITH, STANISTREET & CO...	CALCUTTA
BATHGATE & Co.	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.	Do.
NUBIN CHUNDER SEN & SON	Do.
BARRIE & Co..........	MADRAS
TREACHER & Co..........	BOMBAY.
MADON & Co.	Do.
RIGGS & Co..........	BANGALORE.

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AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881.

THE FORTUNE OF WAR.

MARSHAL VON MOLTKE, in his latest contribution to the controversy raised by the proposal for a code of the laws of war, specifies among the merits of war its power of "bringing out great men and grand characters who without it would remain entirely unknown." Marshal von Moltke is too modest to have been thinking of famous captains as the noblest product of warfare. The men whom he would thank the strife of nations for raising into prominence are they who consolidate or repair the effects of victory or defeat. Not the Napoleons or the Moltkes would have been so much in his mind; the picture his imagination conjured up would rather have been of a Stein, effacing the disaster of Jena, a Cavour building up Italy on the ruins of Novara, a Bismarck laying the firm foundations of an empire on the triumphs of Koniggratz and Sedan, a Thiers restoring self-respect and prosperity to a shattered France. He has been reproached for inconsistency in denouncing the horrors of war with one breath, and extolling its beneficial lessons with another. When he deprecated an international conflict he was remembering its glories. When he defends it from the opprobrium of a mere scourge and a pest he is looking forward from the fleeting trophies of warriors to the national heroism it develops, and to the crust of national lethargy and incapacity for discriminating great statesmen from small which it bursts and rends asunder.

Yet military glory, though not the end or the justification of war, remains now as formerly its most apparent consequence. Nations which in their own belief have risen far beyond the buldog stage of humanity discover, as soon as the opportunity recurs, that they attach as much importance to military genius as their rude ancestors. For the past few months the hero of the march upon Kandahar has been a more complete centre of attraction than the most celebrated novelist or poet, or the most illustrious orator. If cheers and shouts of welcome could be massed together, the applause which has saluted Sir Frederick Roberts since Christmas would be enough to waft the Balmoral Castle to the African shore faster than steam. All he has received he has earned. A less agreeable phenomenon, however, than the tumult of enthusiasm which has hailed him has been the cloud of adverse personal criticism which has encompassed the officers at Maiwand and Majuba. It has not been ungenerous criticism. The valiant deeds which abounded have been lauded. The slain have been mourned as deeply as if they had died in the moment of success. But the victims, dead or living, are set down once for all as British failures; whatever brilliancy of achievement has adorned their past careers is blotted out, or reckoned against them almost as an ingredient of deception in the previous estimate of their faculties. That is a kind of sentiment which has little to do with the grand issues which Marshal von Moltke credits war with the power to determine. Misfortunes undergone by generals or majors of the Kandahar garrison can have but a small part in deciding the fate of India or even of Afghanistan. The tragedy of Sir George Colley's fate will bear but feebly on the ultimate destiny of the British Empire in Southren Africa. Popular admiration of the victorious and condemnation of the beaten soldier are independent of considerations of the practical results to which victory or route may lead. The emotion, from the popular point of view, belongs to the class of sensations excited by the spectacle of a hard-fought game of cricket or a University boat-race. As a matter of simple justice to its objects it would be well if the sentence pronounced, on whichever side it may be, could be based on more careful reasonings than commonly are supposed to suffice. National gratitude to the soldier who is the instrument for rescuing his country from a peril or embarrassment is one feeling. National regret, again, at the downfall of plans which has landed a second soldier's countrymen in a difficulty is an analogous feeling. Applause of the skill which has accomplished the former result, denunciation of the blunder which has caused the latter, appeal to a different kind of feeling altogether, and should rest on scientific grounds. The sense both of common and of military equity is shocked by conjecturing the contrasted reception which Sir Frederick Roberts would have met had the force of circumstances baffled his well-laid programme outside Kabul; in view of the present chorus of condemnation of a less fortunate tactician it is scarcely less shocked by imagining the cry of rapturous approval which would have gone up had the bewildered Boers fled in dismay at the sight of Sir George Colley's troops on the crest of the Majuba Mountain. The censure in the one case would have been unjust to the leader of the army; the praise in the other night, perhaps, have been unjust to the art of arms. An unpleasant suspicion cannot, however, be avoided that the British public in judging recent enterprises of war, though it does not, like Carthaginians, crucify its vanquished commanders, has been not much more equitable or rational in the doom of opinion by which military characters are exploded or deified.

The game of war is governed by scientific principles. But it is science applied to facts. The pieces are moved by human hands, and on a material board. Two, moreover, can play it. Physical phenomena and opponents make the chances of war which cannot always be controlled. There have been campaigns in which fortune seems to have been mastered by anticipation. The glory of the victory of Sedan, the glory, too, of the march to Kandahar, is that in each every contingency of disappointment was excluded in advance. Ordinarily an element of accident remains ever in reserve, and circumstances may bring it to the surface. For a true and rightful balance of military exploits a court-martial beyond the probability of bias should sit upon victories and defeats alike. Were a strategist cold and impartial, like Moltke himself, constituted the arbiter before a warrior idol could be lifted on to its pedestal, there are accepted reputations which would leave the tribunal with the gloss rubbed off them; there are others which might emerge from the obloquy of defeat bright and gleaming. As no such court is attainable, some diminution in the generous ecstasy of enthusiasm over success might be well bought by a proportional abatement of the hurried reprobation which attends a reverse. The gain would be double. Here and there a Major Currie would be spared the unutterable misery of an unofficial condemnation for cowardice which professional inquiry disproves. Oftener the Empire would be saved the loss from a recklessness in the chief which no daring or lightning quickness of genius in his subordinates could have translated into victory. As it is, not want of spirit so much as the habit of presuming its absence in the enemy is the vice of British soldiership. It adds to the danger that the very fascination of the national homage waiting upon successful feats of arms must tend to tempt generals to forget means in ends, to treat war as a lottery in which the splendour of a single prize atones for a dozen blanks.—*Times*,

MR. J. M. MACLEAN ON THE RESULTS OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

ANOTHER conclusion which seems inevitable from this necessarily imperfect survey of the state of India is the supreme importance of public works in that country. The construction of railways is everywhere accompanied by a rise in the prices of agricultural produce, and high prices are a sign of prosperity when the wages of labour increase, as we find they do, in at least an equal ratio. It was not the want of food, but the difficulty of bringing it within reach of the people in the districts stricken with a dearth, that caused the grievous loss of life in recent famines; and the description given by the late Lord Lawrence twenty years ago of crops of grain rotting on the ground in the Punjab for want of the means of transport to markets bare of supplies is still applicable to many parts of India. For it is not much to boast of that in the course of thirty years we have built a system of trunk lines extending over nearly 9,000 miles, in a country as large as all Europe, excluding Russia. The United States add nearly as many thousand miles to their railway system every year, while we creep along in India, maintaining an enormous and costly establishment to superintend the construction of two or three hundred miles a year. This unwise parsimony has been endorsed by the Public Works Committee of the House of Commons in 1879, which expressly limited the annual amount to be expended on railways and irrigation works in India to £2,500,000; and it has its supposed justification in the state of the Indian finances. We are often assured that taxation in India has reached its utmost limit, and that still the revenue is insufficient to cover the constantly-increasing expenditure. It is a sufficient answer to this statement to say, that the total debt of India on March 31, 1879, only amounted to £138,000,000, of which amount £38,000,000 represents capital invested in public works, so that the debt against which the Government holds no property does not exceed two years' revenue. Without, too, wishing to anticipate the budget which will be brought forward next week at Calcutta, I may safely prophesy that the results of the present financial year will astound critics who refuse to believe in the elasticity of India's resources, and who imagine her ruin must have been completed by the unfortunate blunder made last year about the cost of the Afghan war. Nor can it be pretended that the revenue is raised by an oppressive system of taxation. The salt tax alone touches the poor; and although it is, in some respects, objectionable—as all taxes are—there is no other article of general consumption which is used in such small quantities as salt, so that the amount of duty paid by each consumer is infinitesimal. As to the richer classes, there is no country in which their position as regards the payment of taxes is more enviable than in India, where for many years they even, by persistent clamour, succeeded in getting themselves exempted from direct taxation in any form, while the indirect taxes they pay are quite trifling. This being the truth about Indian finance, I would put it to you that a largely increased annual expenditure upon public works, and especially upon railways, is called for in the interest of the country. The Government, which receives more than £20,000,000 a year from the land, to which it stands in the place of a landlord, is bound to lay out a considerable portion of this revenue in works designed to increase the productiveness of the soil, and to give cultivators improved means of access to good markets; and such judicious expenditure would be amply repaid by the consequent rise in the value and rent of land.

But in what way should these works be executed, by private enterprise, or by the direct agency of the State? Lord Dalhouse reconciled the two by inviting joint-stock companies to raise railway capital under a Government guarantee; and this plan has worked well, for the guaranteed lines are admirably built and economically managed, and, while they now pay the full 5 per cent. interest, the control exercised by the State in return for the guarantee prevents the companies from abusing their privileged position by charging excessive rates and fares. But some years ago, when railway traffic was not yet developed, and the State suffered a heavy annual loss from having to make good the deficiency of interest at the guaranteed lines, the Government of India resolved to have nothing more to say to private enterprise, but to make its own railways for the future. It hoped thus to effect a great saving of money; and, to make assurance doubly sure, it determined to change the Indian railway gauge, and construct a system of narrow guage lines, which would at least be cheap, if they were not so good as the broad gauge lines. This experiment was begun in 1870, and we are now able to assert that it has completely failed. From Mr. Juland Danvers's last report, it appears that about 2,500 miles of State railways had been constructed up to the end of 1879, at a cost of £25,000,000, so that the average cost has been £10,000 a mile, a rate at which private companies could easily have built the lines on the broad gauge. The working of the State lines, again, compares unfavourably with that of the guaranteed lines, the expenses of management forming a much heavier per-centage on the gross receipts, so that the net earnings are only at the rate of about £1 3s. per cent. per annum. Nor is the real cost of these lines fully shown in Mr. Danvers's report. The Indian Goverment, when it determined to construct its own railways, allowed the companies' experienced engineers to leave India by the score, while it founded an engineering college of its own at Cooper's-hill to supply recruits, who go out with all the practical part of their business to learn. The heavy cost of maintaining this college, and the pensions of the engineers trained in it, ought to be added to the charges for State railways. The chief cause, however, of the excessive expenditure on these lines has been the unfortunate decision of the Government to introduce the narrow gauge into India. Surveys were made, and hundreds of miles laid down on this guage in Northern India, before the military authorities were able to convince the Secretary of State that break of gauge would be a fatal defect on lines intended for use in time of war; and then all this work was suddenly abandoned, and the gauge of the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley lines made uniform with that of the broad gauge system of the rest of India. The only important trunk line which the champions of the narrow gauge have succeeded in keeping in their hands is the newly-opened Western Rajputana Railway, which completes the direct connexion between the seaport of Bombay and the cities of Delhi and Agra; and, with regard to this line, the Governor of Bombay said the other day, on opening it, that it was so inadequate for the traffic, that before many years were over it would have to be taken up and reconstructed on the broad gauge. You can conceive what a blunder has been made with this line, if you will suppose for a moment, that London had no railway connection with Manchester except by a roundabout railway through York, and that, on a direct line being projected, the State insisted on having it built with a much narrower gauge than that used on all the lines in either the north or south of England. Evidently, such a break of gauge would defeat the very purpose the line was intended to fulfil, that of making communication between London and Manchester quicker and more convenient, and this is exactly what has been accomplished by the Government of India with regard to the line from Bombay to Delhi.

I have insisted on this case at some length, because it illustrates what I take to be the cardinal defects of our administration in India, namely, the grasping love of power which too often distinguishes high officials, their insensibility to public opinion, and their dislike of private enterprise. The members of the Government of India are usually high-minded, able, and personally disinterested men; but, quite unused to freedom of debate, they cannot bear contradiction, and may even, as in the instance I have cited, be betrayed into spending millions to gratify a crotchet, rather than give way to outside criticism. Hence, it is sometimes said with truth, that India is the most theory-ridden country in the world. With the exception of one or two eminent officials, everybody, Europeans and natives, in India, condemned the adoption of the narrow gauge for the Western Rajputana line. The communities most deeply interested sent up to Simla protest after protest, only to have them treated with disdainful silence; the Government of Bombay itself remonstrated as warmly as it dared, till at last it received orders from the Viceroy in Council to say no more on the subject; and so, without excuse, without attempt at justification, this great wrong was done to the political and commercial interests of the country. Then, with respect to the construction of railway generally, any impartial observer can see that it would be better for India if the execution of new lines were entrusted to a number of companies, who would go on with the work rapidly and uninterruptedly, than that it should be left to a Government which cannot but act capriciously, and, therefore, wastefully, since works begun and half carried out are often stopped on account of the outbreak of a war or a famine, or merely out of deference to the prejudices of some new minister. The present prices of Indian railway securities in the English market show that the rate of interest to be guaranteed to the companies need not now exceed that at which the state borrows money itself. But the Government of India has always been jealous of private enterprise, and this jealousy shows no signs of abatement. The enterprise of unofficial Englishmen, hampered as it has been, has done great things for India. There is hardly an article of Indian agricultural produce exported, the trade in which has not been created or developed by English enterprise, and this animated agency has also initiated the cotton and jute mills, and other industries that are now providing diversity of occupation for the labouring classes. Yet what is the reward of these English adventures who ought, if properly treated, to become the mainstay of the administration? India is the only part of the British Empire in which the English merchant, planter, professional man, or tradesman is absolutely shut out from having any share in the government of the country. He pays his taxes, and the Government kindly allows him to join a volunteer rifle corps; nay, the compliment is sometimes paid him of asking his advice on legislative measures which affect his interests, and which are afterwards passed into law in utter disregard of any adverse opinion he may have expressed; but the Indian bureaucracy will not suffer him to enjoy a particle of executive authority, and it compels him to abandon the idea of permanently settling in the country. Even in the partially self-governing municipalities which have been formed in the great cities, and in which unofficial Englishmen have tried to gratify their taste for the management of public business, the officials keep a firm grip on the reins of power. A prefect is set over the corporation to keep it in leading-strings; and the mode of election of members is so contrived, that the Government can always find the means of suppressing the show of independence. Mr. Fawcett lately commended India to English capitalists, as a fair field for investment. If he wishes capital to flow freely into India, let him and others interested in that country—no matter to which political party they may belong—remove, first of all, the political disabilities which are so keenly resented by all Anglo-Indians outside the official circle. The pleasant ideal of Indian administrators seems to be to reproduce what the great German historian of Rome has described as the political condition of an imperial province, in which there were no Romans but "civil servants, officers, and schoolmasters." I, for my part, believe that the English Government will never strike root in India until it has created, or rather allowed to grow up, a strong middle class leavened throughout by the English element. As a matter of policy, high posts in the administration should be reserved for others than Government servants. In each of the provincial Governments, as well as in the Council of the Governor-General, the control of the Department corresponding to the Board of Trade should be entrusted to men practically conversant with mercantile affairs; and such appointments as the Commissionerships of Customs, of important municipalities, and of Harbour Boards, should be regarded as the legitimate rewards of public spirit among non-officials. Nor can I see any reason why the Railway Department should always be superintended by royal rather than civil engineers. It is a curious circumstance that the agent of an Indian railway, who, in India itself, would never have been thought eligible for a place in the executive Government, was selected a few years ago to be the director-in-chief of all the railways in Egypt. The Egyptian constitution is clearly more liberal than that of the Indian Empire. I would finally ask, with reference to this branch of my subject, if a solution of the difficulties connected with the maintenance of a European army in India might not be found in the enlistment of men for special service in that country, with the condition that at the end of a certain term of years they should receive grants of land and settle with their families in India. A chain of military colonies might thus be formed, which would greatly strengthen our hold on the country.

(To be continued.)

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY ON LONG AND SHORT SERVICE.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

SHORT service was designed to bring about these reforms, to which Lord Cardwell attached so much importance. He hoped thereby to induce a better class to enlist, so as to widen the field from which really well-educated men could be selected for the ranks of corporal and sergeant. Formerly a large proportion of our non-commissioned officers had little or no education at all. The old colour-sergeant of the company, or the old sergeant-major of the troop, relieved his captain of much of the work that, properly speaking, should have been done by the officer, whereas with young sergeants, who after perhaps ten years' service in that rank leave for service in the militia or volunteers, the captain has more responsibility and more duty thrown upon him. Is it therefore unnatural that the officer should cry out in favour of the old-fashioned sergeant, although he was more stupid and not nearly so well-educated as the sergeant of the present day? However, we must not attach too much weight to cries of this sort, for there are at all times those who believe that what is past and gone was best, and that everything and every institution of the day is inferior to those of past years. Before the introduction of the present short service system, we had much difficulty in keeping the ranks of the army full, although we only required from about 10,000 to 15,000 recruits annually, and paid a bounty to every man who was attested. I have already described how during the Peninsular War we had to empty our prisons to obtain soldiers, although we were offering a bounty of 40l. for every recruit; how during the Crimean War, when high bounties were also offered, we so completely failed to obtain recruits at home in sufficient numbers, that we had to beat up for them in the purlieus of continental towns; and how we were unable to keep our regiments full during the Indian Mutiny although we enlisted weedy boys unfit for a soldier's life. How different have been our recruiting returns since 1870! In 1876 we enlisted over 29,000 men; in 1877 and in 1878, over 28,000; and in 1879—the last year embraced in our published returns—over 25,000.

But it is said we are now enlisting boys: the extracts I have already given from the Recruiting Commissions of 1860 and of 1866 describe the worthlessness of the recruits we obtained under the long service system of those times; so even were it impossible to show that the men who now enlist are of a better type, it could not be affirmed with any regard for accuracy that we are worse off now under the existing system of short service. I think, however, that a perusal of the tables given in the last General Annual Return of the British Army, which was presented to Parliament last year, will prove incontestably that man for man the recruits we obtain now are morally better, and physically stronger, than those we enlisted prior to 1870.

At page 62 of that Report it is shown that from the year 1861 down to 1870 the number of recruits of superior education in every 1,000 enlisted ranged from 52 to 68, whilst in the first year given in the table after the introduction of short service, that proportion rose with a bound to 137, and went on annually increasing until we find that on the 1st of January, 1880, it stood at 576 per 1,000 men. In 1865 there were 109 courts-martial to every 1,000 men in the army; in 1879 that proportion had fallen to 85. In 1869, the number of minor punishments inflicted by order of commanding officers was 1,405 per 1,000 men, and in 1879 it had fallen to 1,396. In 1861 the percentage of deserters to recruits was 41; in 1879 it had fallen to 16. In 1871 and 1879 the strength of the army was identical, so we can compare the returns for those years with advantage; in the former year the net loss by desertion was 3,055 men, being a percentage of 1·66 on the total establishment of the army, while in the latter year those numbers were 1,807 and 0·99. If statistics are of any value, these figures tell a healthy story of moral improvement in our army that no amount of club gossip and irresponsible letter-writing can gainsay.

With reference to the physique and youth of the recruits we obtain now, there seems to be a generally accepted belief that the immaturity of the men we enlist and send to India is directly attributable to the short service system. I hope to prove that the recruits who now join are far superior physically to those we sent to the Crimea, whom Lord Raglan condemned as worse than useless, or than those we sent to India during the Mutiny, whom the Recruiting Commission referred to as 'boys.' But were I unable to do so, I should in any case wish to impress upon my readers that there is no necessary connection between the short service system and the physique of the men who enlist beyond the fact that, as enlistment for short service with the colours is more popular than for a long term, we are more likely to obtain stronger and in every way better men under the former than under the latter system. Were it thought advisable to do so, there is no reason why we should not now lay it down as a rule that no man under twenty-five years of age and five feet ten inches in height should be enlisted. We could do so under the short, quite as well as under the long, service system. The only point involved, and it would be common to both systems, is, that you will have to offer the man of twenty-five far better pay than the youth of nineteen or twenty years of age. This question of age is not one of sentiment, it is one of money. The man of twenty-two, twenty-three, or twenty-four years of age has already adopted some settled means for earning a livelihood; to enlist would not be to better himself, and consequently we obtain very few recruits of that time of life. It is different with the very young man of nineteen or twenty years, for he is still more or less, as it were, waif and stray, and is more easily attracted by the clamour which must always in some degree hang round the career of a soldier.

We hear on all sides complaints that our recruits are younger and weaker than those we obtained formerly, and because short service is distasteful to many of our older officers, we are told it is that system to which these melancholy results are attributable. Here is what our published statistics tell us. In 1846, before the introduction of the 'Limited Service Act,' in the cavalry and infantry the number of men per 1,000 under twenty years of age was 126·9; in the army generally in 1871 there were 190, whilst in 1880 there were only 100 per thousand under that age. In 1871 there were in the army 490 men per 1,000 between twenty and thirty years (this is the class of men that forms the backbone of every army), of whom there were 664 per 1,000 in 1880. This satisfactory result is obtained without including our army reserve, who in the event of war would rejoin the colours, and who, being all men of between twenty-four and thirty years of age, would, had their numbers been included in the returns from which these figures are taken, have made the comparison between former years and 1880 still more strikingly in favour of the army of to-day. The average age of the recruits who joined in 1863 was twenty years and three months; since then there has been a gradual but small increase in age; and in 1877, the last year included in the return from which I quote, that average age was twenty years and seven months.

The standard of height for the infantry of the line is now five feet six inches, and for chest measurement it is thirty-four inches, no recruit is accepted who does not fulfil these requirements, which are in excess of those in all, and are much higher than those in most continental armies. Some indeed are in favour of lowering these standards, because in consequence of them we are forced to reject so many recruits whose chest measurement is only thirty-three inches, but whom, in every other respect, it would be desirable to enlist. Without in any way going back to the very low standards to which we have often had to resort in the days of long service, we could at any moment increase the number of our recruits very considerably by reducing out standard to that of Germany or of France. In 1873 there were in every 1,000 men in the army 412 under 5ft. 7in., and 588 over that same height; in 1880 the numbers were 398 and 602, respectively. Surely these facts show a decided improvement in the physical strength of our soldiers and afford a positive denial to all the wild statements which are so commonly bandied about as to the inferiority of the recruits who now enlist under the short service system, compared with those we used to obtain formerly.

All changes, all reforms are very distasteful to some of our oldest officers who, in order to enlist the popular sympathy on their side, declare that short service and the recent reforms in our military organisation are destructive to discipline, to *esprit de corps*, and to the regimental system. These expressions are shibboleths wherewith to conjure on all military questions, just as a cry of 'No Popery' or 'The Church in danger,' has before now been used to excite the masses politically. Outside the army very few indeed know what is meant by the 'Regimental System,' but they know it is the common name for a military idol. No one can value more highly than I do the three essentials to military excellence that I have named. Without discipline and *esprit de corps* no army can hold together on active service or ever be worth much, and every one who has really served in one of our regiments during war, who has commanded a company on active service, knows as well as I do that our admirable regimental system is above all things calculated to foster the growth and further the maintenance both of discipline and of *esprit de corps*. It is, however, because I wish to have better material, both in a moral and a physical sense, to work upon and imbue with attributes, that I rejoice in the fact that the old order of long service has given place to the new one of the present day; and it is because I wish to see them intensified and extended so as to embrace the militia as well as the army, that I advocate the complete fulfilment of the localisation scheme embodied and fully described in the Report of the Militia Committee, over which Colonel Stanley, the Secretary of State for War under the late Government, presided. I cannot in this article enter upon any description of that scheme—I may possibly do so later on—but I earnestly hope that Mr. Childers may not be deterred by any such clamour as that now raised against short service, the unsoundness of which I have endeavoured to expose, from carrying out that scheme in its entirety, and to its only logical conclusion.

G. J. WOLSELEY, Lieut.-General.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

IN the course of the debate on the Land Preservation (Ireland) Bill, in the House of Commons, on March 8th,

Mr. Finigan said that right hon. gentlemen on the Treasury Bench had said so little that he was glad to hear from them even beastly bellowing. (Cries of "Withdraw.")

Mr. Callan rose to order.

The Chairman said that the hon. member must withdraw the two last words he had used.

Mr. O'Donnell rose to a point of order. Mr. O'Connell in that House had applied to members of that House—(Loud cries of "Order." "Name.")

The Chairman said that he had already given his ruling that the hon. member must withdraw his two last words. ("Loud cries of "What words?")

Mr. Finigan wanted to understand what two words he had used which the Chairman required to be withdrawn. He had not used any words in any personal sense.

The Chairman said that the hon. member had addressed members of that House in a way——

Mr. Callan rose to order. What were the two words complained of?

The Chairman.—I must insist on the withdrawal of the words "beastly bellowing."

Mr. Finigan.—If in any sense the words "beastly bellowing" can be applied personally—("Name him.")

The Chairman.—Does the hon. member withdraw the words?

Several Home Rulers.—He never said "beastly." He said "bellowing." ("Order," and hear, hear.)

The Chairman.—If they are not withdrawn I must name him.

Mr. Finigan.—I rose to withdraw the word I used, and I now merely wish to make an explanation. ("No, no," and cries of "Withdraw" and "Name.") I have withdrawn them, and I wish to point out that I have only withdrawn them upon your order rather than suffer the penalty which you can impose on me. (Home Rule cheers.)

Mr. O'Donnell.—I rise to order now that point is settled. (Hear, hear.) As to "beastly bellowing"—— (Cries of "Order" and great uproar.)

The Chairman.—I have already decided upon those words.

Mr. O'Donnell.—Precisely. ("Order.") I am not objecting to your ruling. (Loud cries of "Order" and great confusion.) I am speaking to a point of order. (Uproar.)

The Chairman.—The point of order is already settled.

Mr. O'Donnell.—I have a new point.—(Irish cheers, and cries of "name.") I am speaking to a new point of order, and I will conclude in the fewest number of words. I shall be entirely guarded by your ruling, but until I state my point no ruling can be given. As to the use of discourteous expressions, Mr. O'Connell in this House——

The Chairman.—That point has been already settled. (Cries of "Name him" and Irish cries of "Shame.")

Mr. O'Donnell.—I rise to a point of order. If you wish—(Great uproar and cries of "Chair.")

The Chairman.—I now name the member for Dungarvan as disobeying the ruling of the Chair. (Cheers and loud cries of "Shame" from the Irish benches.)

Mr. O'Donnell.—I have not been allowed to speak. (Irish cheers.)

Sir W. Harcourt.—I have now to move—(cries of "Shame" and "Disgraceful")—I have now to move (cries of "Shame") that Mr. O'Donnell be suspended ("Shame" and "Disgraceful") from further attendance in this House during the present sitting. (Cheers and uproar.)

Mr. O'Donnell.—I beg to state that I shall be removed only by constables. I remain hereto—(Uproar).

The Chairman put the question amid a scene of disorder.

Mr. O'Donnell (to members near him).—All vote. The constables must be brought in. (The hon. member then sat down, and, putting on his hat, proceeded)—Mr. Playfair, I have not explained—I have not been allowed to explain. (Uproar.) I was not allowed to state my point of order, and you are acting grossly against a member—you are acting unfairly and unjustly against an elected member of this House having the same rights as you under the Constitution. (Cheers from the Irish members.)

Mr. Biggar (seated and with his hat on).—Mr. Playfair, the disgraceful——

The House having filled for the division, the remarks of the member for Cavan were drowned in the uproar.

Mr. Healy rose, but he failed to gain a hearing, and sat down.

As members were filing out to the right of the Chair, the Irish members, who still retained their seats, called out for the Speaker.

Mr. Biggar.—Mr. Playfair, may I ask you, as a matter of order, whether or not it is competent for the Committee to suspend a member? Should that not be done in the full House, with the Speaker in the Chair?

The progress of the members on their way to the lobby was stopped, and

The Chairman said.—According to the rule, as soon as the division is taken, I leave the chair and report the matter to the Speaker.

Mr. Callan.—To a point of order, Mr. Playfair. (Cries of "No.")

Mr. O'Donnell.—Am I to remain in the House? If I decline to enter into the lobby, shall I commit a breach of order by remaining in the House? I do not feel disposed to vote.

The Chairman.—If the hon. member did not intend to vote he ought to have withdrawn.

Mr. Callan.—I beg to ask whether, when the Speaker takes the chair, it will be in order to impugn your decision as unfair. (Irish cheers.)

The Chairman did not reply, and the House was then cleared.

For the motion 127
Against 27
Majority ... ... —100

The Chairman.—In obedience to this decision, it is now my duty to leave the chair and report the resolution to the House. (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker having resumed the chair,

The Chairman said.—I have to report to you, Sir, that Mr. O'Donnell, the member for Dungarvan, having disregarded the authority of the Chair (cries of "No, no"), a motion has been made and carried that Mr. O'Donnell, the member for Dungarvan, be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. Parnell.—I rise to a point of order. The Chairman did not name the hon. member for Dungarvan (cries of "Hear," and "Oh, oh,") in pursuance of the terms of the Standing Order of February 28, 1880, which are to the effect that whenever any member is named by the speaker, or in committee of the whole House by the Chairman, as having disregarded the authority of the Chair or infringing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, a division may be taken on a motion made, and if the motion be carried the member may be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of the sitting. Now the Chairman of Committees did not name the hon. member for Dungarvan; he simply referred to him as the hon. member for Dungarvan (cries of "Hear, hear," and "No, no"), and the hon. gentleman's name was mentioned for the first time when the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for the Home Department made the motion for his suspension. (Hear, hear.) I therefore submit to you, Sir, that the suspension of the hon. member was irregular and out of order, the conditions prescribed by the Standing Order of the 28th of February not having been fulfilled. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. Harcourt.—I rise to order. ("Oh, oh!" and cheers.) The hon. member for the city of Cork, who was not in the House at the time, has given his version of what occurred; but every one who was in the House is aware that that version is incorrect. (Cries of "No, no.")

Mr. Callan.—I beg to deny the accuracy of the right hon. gentlemen's statement. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. Harcourt.—I was sitting at this table, and I beg to state that I heard the Chairman name Mr. O'Donnell. (Cries of "Oh, oh," "Hear, hear," and "Shame.")

Mr. Callan.—I heard the Chairman too, and he did not name him. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Aylmer.—I may state that I also did not hear the Chairman name the hon. member for Dungarvan. (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker.—Having heard the report of the Chairman of Committees, which I am bound to accept, there is no other course left to me but to put the question, that the hon. member for Dungarvan be suspended from the service of the House for the remainder of this day's sitting.

Mr. A. O'Connor.—I wish to know, Sir, whether there is any means of instituting on appeal against the decision of the Chairman of Committees. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Callan.—I also should like to ask you, Sir, whether there is any means of instituting an inquiry to test the veracity of the Chairman of Committees and that of the hon. and gallant member for Maidstone.

Mr. O'Donnell, speaking sitting in his place and with his hat on, said.—I, too, should like to know what mode of inquiry is open to me. I did not in the slightest degree disregard the authority of the Chair. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh!") I was not allowed to speak to a point of order, and I was not named by the Chairman from the beginning to the end of the performance. Will it be in order, Sir, to move that these proceedings, if they must be interfered with to-day, might be rescinded at a future sitting of the House?

The Speaker.—No point of order can be now raised, except with reference to the division which is about to take place. (Hear, hear.)

The House divided,

For the motion 143
Against 32
Majority ... ... —111

After the announcement of the numbers,

The Speaker said.—Mr. O'Donnell will now withdraw.

Mr. O'Donnell thereupon left the House.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

IN the House of Lords on March 11 (present, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Blackburn, and Lord Watson), the arguments in the appeal of "Castro, otherwise Tichborne, v. the Queen" were continued. It will be remembered that on the 25th of June, 1880, the Lords Justices, having heard counsel on the matters alleged and assigned in error on the proceedings of the indictment, affirmed in all things the judgment of the Queen's Bench given against the Appellant upon the said indictment.

Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., Mr. Atherley Jones, and Mr. Hedderwick for the Appellant; the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Poland, and Mr. A. L. Smith for the Crown.

Mr. Atherley Jones continued the argument on the part of the Appellant. He submitted that this was substantially one and the same offence, and that in swearing falsely that he was Tichborne the Appellant could only have one sentence of penal servitude. The Court was strongly against the contention for the Appellant that several acts of perjury could be committed by a person and only be regarded as one offence. Lord Watson putting the view tersely in saying, that according to the view of the counsel, when a man had committed one perjury he might go on repeating the offence as often as he liked until he was tried, or a burglar who had broken into a gentleman's house in the country, and then had repeated the offence at his mansion in town, could only be held guilty of one offence, because he had used the same house-breaking implements. The counsel quoted a case of arson which he admitted was not strongly in his favour, in which several offence had been committed in a row of houses belonging to the same person. This was a case in which an appeal had taken place against a conviction on two libels under the same indictment; but the ruling of the Court was that the two distinct libels were one offence, and he contested that the gist of the offence in the case of the present Appellant was one and the same, and could not properly be punished by two distinct sentences of penal servitude. He then quoted Lord Mansfield on the definition and essence of perjury, but Lord Blackburn said that neither were in question, and the learned counsel said he cited the case to show that the subject matter of perjury must be the material question with which the Court had to deal.

The Lord Chancellor said the Appellant in this case had sworn he was Sir Roger Tichborne.

Mr. Atherley Jones then quoted the statute in regard to the punishment of perjury, arguing that it was the duty of a Court to exhaust the common law punishment for that offence before it proceeded to punishment over and above.

The Lord Chancellor said the counsel's point was that the sentence was too lenient, and that there ought to have been the common law five or six months' imprisonment before sentencing the Appellant to the additional punishment of two terms of seven years' penal servitude.

Mr. Atherley Jones contended that the statute required that this common law punishment should be inflicted, and in the case of Luie Mr. Justice Brett had sentenced him to the common law punishment first. He contended that the words of the statute were words of compulsion, and that further punishment was only available after common law punishment had been exhausted and was held insufficient to the offence.

The Lord Chancellor said the statute put it that the punishment which might be inflicted for a perjury was a fine of 20l. and six months' imprisonment, and then went on to say besides that punishment the Court might lawfully order, for a specially great crime, the person to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven years, and kept to hard labour all the time, and he saw nothing in it to interfere with the discretion which had been exercised by the Court in this case.

Mr. Atherley Jones then, as his last point contended that there could only be, apart from any statutory enactment to the contrary, one judgment upon one indictment, and that two or more felonies could not be joined in one indictment; though two or more misdemeanours might. He, however, modified his first proposition by saying that the judges would not allow two or more felonies to be included in one indictment.

Lord Blackburn invited the learned counsel to produce his authority, or to admit that he had no authority.

The Counsel admitted he had no authority, but that he could not find any authority to the contrary, whereupon the Attorney General cited the case of Galloway, in which two cases of felony were joined in one indictment on which a conviction was obtained, and that all the judges had decided that separate charges of felony might be legally joined, and the conviction was affirmed.

Lord Blackburn said that that point had not been raised in the present case, and he did not see how it would have served the Appellant if it had, though it might have made the matter difficult, as far as the learned Counsel was concerned.

The learned Counsel quoted other cases against joining two offences in the same indictment, but Lord Watson held that in those cases the objection was that the prisoner might take prejudice from trying two offences at the same time, and not that they might not be included in the same indictment.

The argument here resolved itself into a conversation between the noble and learned lords composing the Court and the learned counsel, who was met with negations on every side in his contention that judgment should pass upon the whole of an indictment, and that there ought not to be separate terms of punishment, quoting Lord Ellenborough, Lord Mansfield and Lord Tenterden in support of his contention that there could be only one judgment in respect to an indictment for misdemeanour. But foiled when challenged to produce any authority to prove that any sentence had been quashed because two felonies had been included in one indictment, while Lord Watson pointed out that in "Rex v. Robinson," where there were two subjects of misdemeanour, 13 English judges had given their opinion that there ought to have been two convictions and two sentences. Much against the opinion of the Court, the learned counsel stoutly held that in case of misdemeanour judgment passed upon the whole offence and not upon separate counts, relying for proof of this proposition that any number of offences of misdemeanour might be put into an indictment, but not so in felony.

The Lord Chancellor said, in delivering judgment, that their lordships were so clear in their opinion against the contentions for the Appellant, they did not deem it necessary to call upon the learned Attorney General. Specifying then the objections relied upon by the counsel for the Appellant, as first that there was no finding of guilty upon each count in the indictment, but a general finding upon the charges contained in both counts, he said on that the first objection was a perverse interpretation of the language of the verdict, which clearly mentioned both counts. The second objection that the sentence was contra formum statuti, he showed was obviated by the 14th and 15th of the Queen, which gave power to a Court to pass sentence in the form in which it had been passed on the Appellant of one term of imprisonment following on the expiration of another, where too distinct and separate offences, dealt with in the same indictment, had been committed. It was clear that without such power in the court, there would be miscarriage of justice where more than one offence had been committed. The third objection was that the sentence was bad, the punishment inflicted was not additional to some other and further punisment which might have been inflicted if the statute 2nd, George II., c. 24, had not been passed. As to that objection, he held there was no reason whatever as it was based on a misinterpretation of words in 2nd section of the statute, from which it had been inferred by the counsel for the Appellant that a judge had no discretion but to inflict the common law punishment for an offence of so grave a nature, that further statutory punishment was provided. The argument, if it meant anything, meant that in this case the Appellant ought to have received more punishment, in the shape of the common law punishment for his offence, as well as that to which he had been sentenced. The next objection was that of the learned junior counsel, who had contended that in this case there was only one offence committed by the Appellant; but he had altogether failed to meet the facts of the case, nor had he cited any authority to show that a perjury committed in Chancery in 1868, and a perjury committed at a trial before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1871, were, or could by possibility, be construed into one and the same offence. The fact that they were committed with a common object, viz., to set up a claim to the Tichborne estate, did not make them less two distinct offences than if the object in each case had been different; and he was surprised that an argument should have been founded on such a base. Dealing with the argument that there should have been a judgment on each count, and not a general judgment on the whole indictment, the learned Lord Chancellor read passages from Lord Denman and Lord Campbell to show that the course pursued in the case of the Appellant was warranted by law and by practice, and that the infliction of two terms of imprisonment, one to take effect after the expiration of the first, when two distinct offences had been committed, was not only consistent with the law, but was the only mode of punishment by which miscarriage of justice could be avoided. It was a mere fallacy in the present case to mix up the two offences as if they were one, and say because only a maximum punishment of seven years' penal servitude could be inflicted for each, therefore only seven years' penal servitude could be inflicted for the two. The fact was this system of cumulative consecutive punishment had been extended by the 7th and 8th George IV. from felony to misdemeanor, and then by the 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 14, to the summary jurisdiction of justices of the peace. The latter extension had come up for review before the Court of Queen's Bench, and had been affirmed by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. For these reasons, and as it appeared to him that there had been no error in the Court below, he moved that their lordships should affirm its judgment.

Lord Blackburn, wholly concurring with the Lord Chancellor, said with regard to the contention that the two acts of perjury of the Appellant were but one offence, nothing could show it to be more obviously wrong than the mere statement itself.

Lord Watson said he came to the same conclusion as their lordships—that no reason whatever had been given for altering the judgment. He had no hesitation in adopting the view of the noble lord on the woolsack, that where at two different times, at different places, and in different suits under the sanction of two different oaths, the same man repeated the same offence, it was two separate acts of perjury. It was not possible to regard them as one transaction. The criticism founded on the terms of the sentence was quite unfounded if its terms imported what, according to their natural signification, they did, and that the jury had found the accused guilty of each of the separate charges of perjury preferred against him. No good reason had been assigned by the learned counsels for their contention that the limit of punishment for one offence was to be the measure of punishment for two such offences. That was a very startling proposition, but it had not received any support by quoting American cases, since that only proves that American law was on one point, at least, different from English law. All that had been proved was that in America, in a case calling for cumulative punishment, you must bring a separate indictment. But in England it was not necessary to have two separate proceedings. Ample authority had been cited by the noble Lord Chancellor to prove that the procedure in the present case had been proper. Even if there had been doubt or difficulty in the case, those authorities would have been sufficient to enable him to give his opinion without much hesitation, but the objections urged on behalf of the Appellant were of so very unsubstantial a character, that he had no hesitation in giving his entire assent to the views which had been expressed by the members of their lordship's House.

The Lord Chancellor, speaking then from the wool sack, put the question that the judgment be reversed, and declared the "non-contents" to have it. He then put "that the judgment appealed from be confirmed," and declared that "the contents have it." Thus summarily dismissed the last appeal in favour of the Claimant, which it will be in the power of his friends legally to institute.

A TALK ON DRESS.

ONE object of dress is to beautify; perhaps we should say, to emphasize beauty. A perfect proportion is the greatest beauty, but it is also the rarest. Usually the problem of dress is to bring into relief one or two fine points, and conceal the many deficiencies. That woman who acknowledges to herself her own deficiencies, and bases her dress upon her finest points, will make the most pleasing impression. Seeing that so many women devote a great deal of time to dress, it is a little remarkable that so few seem to meet the problem upon any radical principle. One woman has no beauty of figure but a fine head and lovely eyes. She is sure to wear a tight-fitting gown that emphasizes the deficiency of her figure, and to come "with all her imperfections on her head" in the way of a massive coiffure, while the colour of her whole costume is not chosen with any reference to the colour of her eyes. If "capusin" be the fashionable tint, which can be effectively worn only by one person out of a hundred, and she be one of the ninety-and-nine, she doubtless has made that the prevailing tone of her dress secure in her choice because it is "fashionable."

In result she is a plain woman. Many a famous beauty owes her reputation to the chance becomingness of the prevailing fashion, and many with equal charms hide them through ignorance of the first principles of dress.

Form is something less usually understood than colour, and on the subject of proportion there is an alarming ignorance. Short women strive to give themselves height by building up their heads. It is not usually known that most people's heads are too large. They are often improved by the hair or some small ornament being worn on the top of the head; but it must not be so arranged as to seem to increase the *bulk* of the head, only to add a little in *height*. The size of the head in proportion to the entire height of the body should be one-eighth. Often women with faces too long try to shorten the face by wearing the hair very low on the forehead. Whether the hair be worn low or high should depend principally on two things—the setting of the eyes, and the quality of the face. The eyes of a woman should be in the middle of her face; that is, drawing an imaginary line across the top of the head and another below the chin, it is on an imaginary line exactly half way between these two that the woman's eyes should be set; if they are placed higher, the effect approaches masculinity; if lower, the effect is toward the infantile type.

Now if the eyes are set too near the top of the head, often the case where the face is too long, the bringing the hair low upon the brow only increases this defect. The other thing to be considered is the quality of the face. Sometimes a strong face is brutalized by bringing the hair low, and spiritualized by wearing it high, for often with a strong face the modelling of the forehead is an important and fine feature.

The throat is apparently shortened by any hair or ornament hanging from the head, and only where the throat is long should any such fashion be indulged. The throat is shortened by standing ruffles, and the shoulders heightened by a "square-cut" dress. Yet where the point to be emphasized is a handsome neck and a brilliant complexion, one may sometimes sacrifice a faulty figure to these beauties, and let the ruff of lace form a complementary background to the complexion of face and neck, this being then made the central point of interest, and the rest going for nothing.

An artistic friend once told me that he remembered, in the period of hoops, being struck in a ball-room, for the first time, with the value of the fashion. The beauty of face and shoulders seemed doubly emphasized—nothing but masses of tulle and flowers and silk lay beneath. The short and dumpy women who had often fine necks appeared quite on the level of their more perfectly proportioned sisters, even sometimes outshone them.

Women are much oftener too short than too tall and they try to gain height by high heels. These do undoubtedly, as long as their wearers stand still, give dignity; but they are most graceless for walking, even in a room, and deform the feet. Thus they administer to a very short-lived vanity, and we cannot recommend them. American women have very often the feet too small, and this is no beauty. The better shaped a foot is, the smaller it will look; but that it should rearrly be too small involves an awkward gait. Again it should be remembered (though it is usually forgotten) that the foot of a large woman should be large—not large in proportion to her size—but it is no beauty that it should be as small as that of a small woman. A heavily built woman should have a larger foot than a slenderly built woman, and usually to her unnecessary sorrow, she has. The foot should be as long as the *ulna*, or chief bone of the fore-arm; that is, from the small head of the bone to be seen at the wrist to the point of the elbow, should be the length of the foot. Where the fore-arm is too short, the foot will be found to be also too short; where this is too long, the foot will be too long. Most people are surprised that the foot should be as long as the fore-arm, and are inclined to dispute the fact till they prove it by experiment; but an experiment will easily show that a straight line drawn from one point to another will appear a great deal longer than the same space filled by a line divided into curves.

Large women pinch their feet in tight shoes because they are ashamed of having them in proportion to their bodies, thus in time they deform and swell them until they are out of proportion to their bodies, but in the direction that they did not intend. Small women pinch their feet because they are vain of their smallness, and would emphasize it. Now in many cases they are not so small in proportion as the feet of tall women; but the public eye, being not critical of proportion, will, without their going to the pain of pinching their feet, consider them small because they are abstractly so; therefore they seem to us to make a poor exchange for a graceful motion and a dignified carriage—two essentials to the greatest beauty. In fact, anything else had better be sacrificed to ease of motion, and yet this is what one sees most frequently disregarded.

Any woman is too tightly dressed who cannot raise her arms straight up above her head and clasp her hands; who cannot stoop to tie her shoe, or pick up a pin, without heightened colour. Yet probably not a dozen of our acquaintance can do this. Stupid as is the mistake of the tight shoe, it is wisdom compared to tight lacing, which, less painful, is more unrelentingly indulged, and like a painless poison saps the beauty, the grace, the life, from its unfortunate victims.

The beautiful human body develops slowly towards ripeness. Not until twenty-five is a woman entirely developed—that is, among our Northern nations. Indeed, there are slowly developing families that cannot be said to reach the ripeness of their beauty before thirty, but five-and-twenty is the age set by the anatomists for the complete formation; and yet from the age of fifteen or sixteen the pliant, tender bones and muscles are compressed and flattened, till, instead of growing and making room for the wonderful system of organs which only in their full development can give us a worthy race, the beautiful skeleton is contracted and deformed, the young muscles weakened, the magnificent interior organs rendered incapable of conception, and the doctors' offices filled with nervous patients. Tight lacing is not only a stupidity, it is a crime—a crime that casts a heavy burden upon the next generation; but we have promised to write advice upon beauty in dress, not upon morals, and we must return to our theme.

We would like to convince every woman in the land that small waist is unbeautiful. Look at the Greek statues. We have no more perfect standard for beauty. Imagine what they would be had they worn a tight corset. Why we should turn away our eyes, shocked at the painful angular lines that would replace the graceful majesty of those flowing curves. And this is not all that may be said against tight lacing as a destroyer of beauty. It ruins the digestion and the circulations, and consequently the complexion. Now we all know that a beautiful complexion is one of the greatest feminine charms. An ugly moman is made beautiful by it, and a handsome woman is often hid beneath an ugly complexion.—*Harper's New Monthly.*

LESS AMBASSADEURS S'AMUSENT.

(*See the Times, March* 3.)

France.—But who was she?

Russia.—I don't know from Eve, but she was the prettiest woman I have seen in this place.

Greece.—Is this business?

Germany.—Yes, of course it is. We mustn't do things in a hurry. Don't you think a little tobacco would help us in our deliberations?

Italy.—Most certainly. I intend to have a cigar now.

England—Is that one of those *Cavours* one gets in Rome?

Italy.—Not likely. Try one of mine.

England.—Thanks.

France.—Don't you think that Turkish tobacco makes the mouth very dry?

Russia.—Turkish business does. [*All laugh.*

Turkey.—Then let us have some sherbet up!

England.—I haven't tasted sherbet since I was at school, but if my memory serves me it is very nasty. [*Sherbet is brought.*

Greece.—The claims of the Greeks, Gentlemen, from the days of Homer——

England.—Oh, don't go on that tack! If you had been flogged over Homer as often as I have, you would loathe his very name.

Italy.—Is anything more dreary than his catalogue of the ships? Homer exists for schoolmasters.

Germany.—Of course. What wretched weather we've been having!

Turkey.—It is consoling to reflect that it is worse elsewhere.

Greece.—Gentlemen, the descendants of Themistocles——

Italy.—Oh, that was the man who held the pass of Thermopylæ, or said he did, wasn't he?

England.—No surely he was an orator, or am I mixing him with Euripides?

Germany.—No, Euripides was the orator; THEMISTOCLES wrote plays. At least I think so. But you, Greece, can tell us.

Greece—How on earth should I know? (*Privately to England.*) Do let us get to business!

England.—Well, Gentlemen, I suppose we can knock off work for the day? I say, Greece, come in and take pot-luck one night this week. No ceremony, you know. Ta! ta! [*Exit* England.

Greece (*privately to* Russia).—What *are* you going to do for us?

Russia.—You'll see. Don't be in a hurry. Look in any time you are passing. Good day! [*Exit* Russia.

Greece (*privately to* ITALY).—What *is* going to be done for us by you?

Italy.—What do *you* think? as Ghoschen says. Always something on in the middle of the day. Remember that. [*Exit* Italy.

Greece (*privately to* FRANCE).—*You'll* of course be on our side?

France.—Do you know that it is four o'clock? By the bye there is always a square seat at breakfast. [*Exit* France.

Greece (*privately to* Germany).—Will it be men or money?

Germany.—Ha! ha. Why don't you bring out a took of conundrums? Well, good bye. Come and by that wine. [*Exit* Germany.

Greece (*privately to* Turkey).—*Are you going to do anything?*

Turkey.—Certainly.

Greece.—Well. What? What?

Turkey.—Go home and have a nap. Good bye. That sherbet makes one feel sleepy. [*Exit* Turkey.

Greece.—I am hanged if I think one of these men is in earnest. I must write to Gladstone and call him Homer. It will please him, though I am blowed if I don't think he reads the *Iliad* with a crib. I must wire the Lord Mayor of London, and call him Themistocles. That will make him happy, though I am blowed if I think if he knows, any more than I do, who Themistocles was. What a lot of humbugs! [*Exit* Greece *in a rage.*

—*Punch.*

CLIPPINGS.

A LITTLE boy one day came running home, and said, "Oh, father! I've just seen the blackest man that ever was!"

"How black was he, my son?"

"Oh, he was as black as black can be. I think charcoal would make a white mark on him!"

A LADY'S MAID visiting with her mistress at the residence of a celebrated surgeon, then deceased, noticed the classic invitation "Salve" upon the hall floor, and in the parlour a picture of Cleopatra applying the asp to hear beautiful bosom. Whereupon, with that quick but not always correct woman's intuition about which we hear so much nowadays, she confidently but in all innocence inquired, "Dr. —— was a physician, was he not? I felt sure he was when I so *salve* on the entry floor, and then that poor thing in the parlour, with her broken breast and the leech in her hand. I knew he must have been a doctor."

AT the assize at Leeds a witness of very respectable appearance was under cross-examination, and at the idea of five threepenny worths making a Leeds man drunk he laughed outright.

Witness. "No, I was not drunk; I was as sober as a —— I was sober."

Mr. Justice Mellor. "You were going to say, 'As sober as a judge.'"

Witness. "Well, my lord, I was, and I beg your pardon; but I stopped myself in time."

Mr. Justice Mellor. "Oh, I don't mind it a bit—it is rather a compliment; but why the judges should always be selected I do not know. I think it might be varied by favouring us with a bishop now and then."

A STRANGE man was acting as sexton in Y—church. An old gentleman who was deaf took his seat in a pew, and produced from his pocket an ear-trumpet of curious shape, and to the dismay of the temporary sexton raised it toward his face. The sexton sprang to his side, and said something in a low voice, whereupon the gentleman endeavoured to raise the trumpet to his ear, but was prevented by the sexton seizing his hand. With increasing voice and excitement, he said: "You musn't, sir. You musn't blow that horn here. If you do, I shall be obliged to put you out!" And the good old man, pocketing his bugle, heard nothing of service or sermon.

"NOT far from this city," writes a Cleveland correspondent, "lives a gentleman who is the father of seven grown-up daughters. They are rather lively girls. The father is an admirer of Hawthorne, and he calls his house the 'House of the Seven Gabblers.'"

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J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
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Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
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the quality of which is so well appreciated as bein superior to that of any other make.
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ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures Cold Sores
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND
SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.
"SIR.—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
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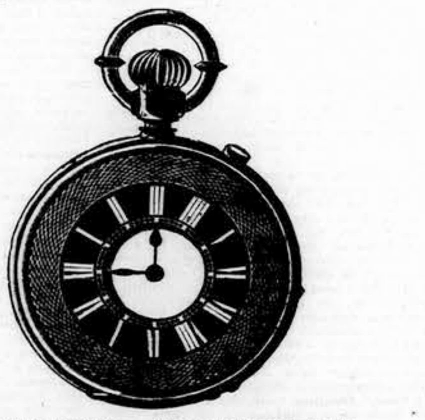

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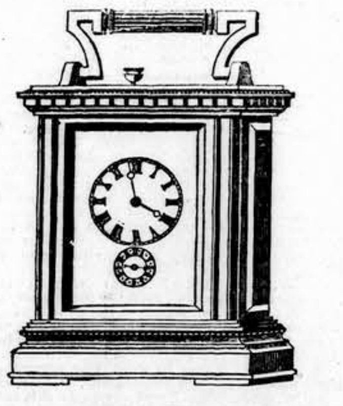

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Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
A la Violette	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
Des Graces	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
Amandine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	... ,,	5	0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3	tablets	...Rs.	0	12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	2	8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	1	8
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	3	0
Do.	per bar		... ,,	0	12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	... ,,	2	8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	... ,,	0	12
Glycerine, Honey, & Almond	36	do.	... ,,	5	0

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	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15	0	15	8

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Per Imperial Gallon	8	9	9	0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

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	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality, per Imperial Gallon...	8	12	8	9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
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	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
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St. Estephe ,, ,, ...	216	0	231	0

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